Libraries

(A Continuation of Public Libraries)

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The Book and the Person Who Knows the Book[1]

Ernest Cushing Richardson, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

I

At the recent meeting of the American Council on Education, the paper which most arrested the attention of the three A. L. A. delegates present was by Mr Dietz of the Western Electric Company—a business man, speaking for business education. It contained several matters highly suggestive to librarians on the business and educational sides of their profession. The most suggestive was his diffident presentation of the simple fact that business men are now working out a philosophy of business.

The special interest of this fact lies of course in the circumstances that librarianship is from one point of view a business occupation. The philosophy of business is a part, therefore, of the philosophy of librarianship.

It is true that from another point of view librarianship is a learned occupation, and that learning is indeed its dominant factor. The goods in which librarianship as a business deals are knowledge. It buys and sells, stores and delivers, quantities of knowledge, done up in concrete parcels called books and to be used in the factories of the human mind as materials to produce living knowledge, wrought into that living, organized parcel of knowledge which is called a person. The preoccupation of librarianship is with knowledge; knowledge contained in books and knowledge contained in persons. It is therefore typically a learned occupation.

Nevertheless librarianship is in fact at the same time a business occupation. It is, like the men and books with which it deals, a double something with a material and a spiritual side. It has a business side and a knowledge side, both real.

As a business, librarianship is a service corporation, producing units of service. It deals with concrete books and concrete persons. Its object is to connect the reader and the book. The unit of service is a connection: one reader, one book, once.

The business involves buying, storage, and transportation problems, personnel management, waste elimination, simplification of practice, job analysis, budgets, accounting, etc., in these days, even salesmanship.

In the prosecution of this business, librarianship has made many contributions to or developments of business method. It invented the cumulative file used in every business office as card file, loose leaf, or vertical file. It standardized the index card used by the billion in American offices and now

[1] Read at General session A. L. A. meeting, June 22, 1927, Toronto.

recognized as an international standard. It was early in the field of cooperation by standardization and the methods of simplified practice. Hundreds of millions of cards and books, standardized to DC and LC classifications and to the so-called international rules for printed cards, save untold time as well as efforts to users and to administration. The publication of printed cards alone saves perhaps a million dollars a year to library administration and a vastly greater amount in the valuable time of users of libraries.

Altogether, librarianship as a business occupation is an honorable and strenuous vocation. It is a real business which calls for business aptitude, business experience, knowledge of business method, and whatever belongs to business. Any neglect of its business side is fatal to usefulness.

Nevertheless, the main thing about librarianship, even as a business, is not business but learning or knowledge. What distinguishes the library business from all other kinds of business is the fact that the goods in which it deals are knowledge. As the steel man deals in steel, so the librarian deals in knowledge, and as the main thing for a steel manufacturer is to know steel, so the main thing for librarianship is to know knowledge.

The main aspect of librarianship is therefore not business but learning, and the neglect of this aspect is even more fatal than the neglect of the business side.

It is feared, however, by many, and alleged by some that there is precisely such a trend in librarianship at the present day. There is a tendency, it is alleged, in library education, in the selection of library personnel and in the operation of the library to emphasize the method of efficiency, aptitude for action, the methods of modern salesmanship so-called, general stir and bustle, over-reflection, knowledge, learning, tact, sympathy, humane development, and the other factors which go to set up a connection between the knowledge which is in books and the knowledge which lives in personality. There have been times in the history of librarianship, it is said, when the pendulum swung the other way, and the sole qualification required of a librarian was knowledge, when men were made librarians simply because they were learned, but today, so it is said, the pendulum has swung to the business extreme. Men are chosen as librarians because of business energy, not intellectual energy, efficiency in directing persons, not efficiency in directing ideas.

That is the point of this paper. It was just before this Council on Education meeting that the Children's Library section of the A. L. A. suggested the presentation of this paper on the Book and the person who knows the book, and the idea was precisely this. It was thot that in library training and practice today there is a real danger of emphasizing the business aspect of librarianship at the cost of the knowledge aspect.

Whether or not there is real danger, the mere suggestion challenges inquiry as to the nature of the library business It calls for a philosophy of librarianship.

A philosophy in this sense is simply a thoro inquiry into the real nature and meaning of things. What then is the real nature of librarianship? It has already been remarked that it is a human occupation with a business side and a learning side. It has also been suggested that its object is to connect the knowledge contained in books with the living knowledge in the person. It involves these two factors: the book and the person who knows the book. As a business, it consists in making connections between these two. The function of librarianship is to help in the process. Its object as an occupation is to help persons to know books. To understand the real nature of this business, it is necessary to understand the nature of the book and of the person who knows the book, of learning and helping. What then is a book? What is a person? What is knowledge? What is it to know? What

to help? The answer to these questions is the essence of the philosophy of librarianship.

There are many definitions of each of these matters and all of them right as far as they go. Each adds something to the conception, but all of them alike have now been put a little out of date by the modern method of resolving everything into terms of energy. First then the older definitions.

What is a library? A library is a collection of books kept for use. Librarianship is connecting a user and a book, or better, with the knowledge which is in a book.

The twin factors of the problem are books and the persons who use books. Both books and persons are, like librarianship, each a double something with a spiritual and a material side. In both cases the spiritual side is knowledge, learning or information. This is the common factor of the book and the person who knows the book.

What then is a book? A *book* is a quantity of knowledge done up in a parcel to suit the need of the consumer. It consists of a form of words embodied in a volume. It is a word incarnate; recorded knowledge. It may be irreverently spoken of as canned knowledge. Books are reservoirs or storehouses of knowledge.

What again is a person? A *person* is a thinking thing, or a knowing being, who stores the results of his thinking or learning or knowing in memory or self in the form of knowledge or information. He is a knower. He too is a double something with body, soul and spirit. His soul and spirit are knowledge and words. He is a verbal being. He is knowledge incarnate, a living word, organic knowledge. He is made up of his ideas. What they are he is. He too, like the book, is a reservoir of knowledge.

Knowledge is the common factor of both books and persons. It is the essence of both and the key to both. It is the cornerstone to the philosophy of librarianship. What then is knowledge?

If one should try to gather up all the answers which have been given to this question, it would take whole libraries to contain them. All mythologies and all literatures in all times have given their answers in a thousand forms, and all the great religions and the great philosophies agree on certain main aspects of the idea. Knowledge is personality itself. Knowledge is life. Knowledge is the cosmos, or at least, the image of the cosmos.

The idea that a man's personality and his knowledge are one is obviously true as far as it goes. We think, therefore we are, and what we think, recorded by the act of thinking, is what we are. The Indian philosopher says: "We are our thots, we are made up but of our thots." For better, for worse, we are our knowledge. We are what we have thot, such as it is, good and evil and mixed. Man is a knower. He takes the consequences of his nature. What he knows he becomes, and he may become in large measure what he chooses to be by choosing what he will know, good or evil, human, or superhuman.

In the conception of universal religion, the personality of God, like the personality of man, is knowledge. Odin is the All-Knower. His name is Knowledge. Brahma and Buddha, possibly even Zeus in the genitive, bear the same name. In the old Semitic philosophies, the idea that Wisdom is God is a favorite one. In Hellenistic and Old Jewish philosophy the Word is God.

Again the idea that knowledge is life in the sense of vitality, animation, continued existence is also nearly universal. Egyptians, Indians, Persians, Greeks and Scandinavians alike have held that knowledge is the bread of life—the food and drink by which it is sustained and renewed, the nourishment of immortal life, on which even the gods depend for their immortality. Ambrosia and nectar, ritual beer, soma, haoma, Odin's mead, Kvasir's blood, Mimer's fountain, Heidrun's milk, Sutting's mead, and the apples of Iduna, all alike are knowledge, and all like vitality as well as knowledge.

Life in both its aspects is knowledge. Enduring life is the knowledge of enduring things. Eternal life is knowing God.

Finally, the notion that knowledge and the universe of reality or the cosmos are one is common. The idea takes two paths. One leads into a labyrinth of metaphysics. It holds that there is no reality save in the mind of the thinker. Man's mind or knowledge is the cosmos and the only cosmos there is. The second path leads to the common-sense notion that the universe of knowledge is the image in man of a great universe of outward reality, a microcosm. In the subtleties of mythological philosophy the great universe itself is sometimes identified with knowledge. In the old Northern philosophy, the world tree, Ygdrasil, symbol of the universe, is sometimes the objective universe itself and sometimes the inward tree of knowledge. Even Ygdrasil, however, is in the main not the outward cosmos, but the image of the universe in the human mind, the microcosm. It is knowledge, nourished from the fountains of memory and reflection, and made dazzling white each day by the water of knowledge poured over it by the wise Norns. It is the abode of Iduna, goddess of immortal youth, and its fruit is knowledge—the apples of Iduna:

> Whose casket fair
> Held apples rare
> That render gods immortal.

It was the leaves of Ygdrasil which fed the goat, Heidrun, whose milk was knowledge and at the same time the precious mead which gives endless life to the gods.

(Continued)

Where Angels Fear to Tread[1]

Frank K. Walter, librarian, University of Minnesota

The public sometimes borrows books, but it ceaselessly buys periodicals and often reads large parts of them. The library reading room should have books, but it must have periodicals.

As yet, no very satisfactory principles for selection have been formulated. Perhaps the results of such an attempt may be of some interest. In the last revision of the pamphlet "Periodicals for the small library," 167 librarians answered a general questionnaire, 35 others coöperated to some extent, and nearly 200 college students furnished help in checking results.

So far this seems laudable. We are taught by the newest scientists that quantity is a very important feature in all statements involving or implying general or standardized practice or theory. Not many months ago I heard a very prominent educationist say that the compilation of best books lists is very easy. Simply get enough answers involving enough books. Tabulate the results according to percentages of frequency and the thing is done. If this be true the replies of more than 200 librarians in all kinds of libraries should give the beginnings of a good basis of selection.

Unfortunately, the application of the principle did not work out so easily (nor did it ever do so in previous attempts in revision). Those who generously answered the questionnaire used various methods of indicating choice so that no percentage basis could be more than approximated. Moreover, they differed in their understanding of what a small library is. "What is a small library?" says one. "In my own mind it is one under 25,000 volumes and in a town of less than 20,000 population, but opinions seem to differ." Per contra, "I do not see," says another, "how a library that takes, say, 100 periodicals, can exclude the *Fortnightly*, the *Con-*

[1] Read before Periodical round-table, June 22, 1927, Toronto meeting of A. L. A.

temporary, Blackwood's, the *Edinburgh,* the English *Nation and Athenaeum,* the *Times Weekly Supplements,* the English *Review of Reviews* and *Punch.*" Such disparity of opinion seems to me quite commendable. Of all the classifications of libraries, that which divides them by size is perhaps the easiest and most nearly inevitable for financial reasons. It certainly leads to confusion and misunderstanding whenever and wherever quality of work and type or material is concerned.

With this disagreement as to size of a small library naturally went disagreement as to relative desirability of periodicals to be taken.

One field worker for a state library commission wants a list of from 25 to 50 periodicals which librarians of small libraries can accept without hesitation. "They cannot and will not," she thinks, "select from a longer list which includes alternatives." This tendency is shown especially in the selection of technical magazines. A librarian from a southern agricultural state says, "For magazines on special subjects I believe only one is necessary, certainly not more than two . . . Some of the technical magazines I am not familiar with and am not capable of judging. However, some should be omitted as too many magazines on a subject would tend to confuse." On the other hand, another southern librarian sends a list of about 20 new titles of technical magazines for inclusion and several others would extend the list almost as much.

In all the lists received there is a very evident tendency to retain titles indexed in general periodical indexes and to be slow to include unindexed material. "For the use I make of your pamphlet," remarks a candid friend, "both in my teaching and in my extension work I would rather see it short. I might say, as short as it is at present rather than too much enlarged, and after all when the library can afford to take the *Readers' Guide* or any other, they will follow the list included." Thru an error, the list sent for checking included several titles of discontinued periodicals. Every one of these received at least one vote for retention and several received at least a half dozen votes each. This may indicate not only that the compiler of the list was a poor proof reader but that librarians do not always keep track of periodical "births and deaths" even in small collections.

In all, 236 titles were listed from the last edition of the pamphlet and 25 new titles added on a separate list. Only 31 of the older titles failed to receive the 10 votes adopted as a minimum requirement for retention and this included several which have been discontinued or combined with others. On the other hand, only 15 of the 25 new titles proposed received as many as 10 affirmative votes each required for inclusion.

To offset this, 86 other new titles not on any list presented for checking were suggested. Most of these were local publications or suggested because of special local interest. It was quite logical, for example, that *Antiques* should be suggested by two libraries near New York, in the high pressure zone of the antique market. Nevertheless, only the following were mentioned by as many as 10 contributors: *Advertising and Selling, American Boy, Books* (supplement of the New York *Herald-Tribune, Dry Goods Economist* and *Hygeia.*

There seems little doubt, from the data at hand, that the periodical which secures inclusion in a periodical index has much the same advantage as the candidate whose name comes on a ballot.

The adoption of the "frequency test" makes it easy for the compiler of a list to avoid responsibility. It will not safeguard him against criticism. Naturally, the publishers of omitted periodicals seem to feel the worst. The editor of A. L. A. publications has kindly lent me letters which followed the publication of a 1924 list in which the tone varies from sympathy for a compiler so blind to all appreciation of merit as to exclude the writer's own periodical, to a particularly fiery one which by implication hurls its Jovian thunderbolts at a professional body so lacking in taste as to publish a pamphlet so steeped in prejudice and ignorance as to comment

with slight favor on certain features of this editor's publication. Even the librarians are sometimes stirred. One remarks portentously, "Seriously, I think attention should be given to the foreign periodicals. If when the list is published, I find that some of the best of these are not included, I shall feel like pawing the air in a protest to one of the library journals. I may not do it, but I would certainly feel like doing it."

I trust that he will. Under the principles adopted, these cannot be included simply as a personal choice by the compiler, but it is little short of an indictment of American popular libraries that so few of even the better English publications seem to be used in them. In this period of growing international relations, the periodicals of other countries should certainly find a place in a large number of even the smaller public libraries.

On the whole, indications point to a rather conservative policy in periodical subscriptions. The 200 first and second year college students who were mentioned earlier were asked to name the periodicals they did read and 10 they would recommend a public library to take. As one might expect, there were some rather exotic and malodorous specimens in the first list tho, since these were middle western students, the tabloid newspapers were happily absent. The titles suggested for libraries were highly respectable and, with a very few exceptions, included in the lists selected by librarians. Whether this indicates superior mentality and morality in the Middle West, or whether it indicates that even questionnaires do not always elicit the exact truth, or whether it indicates a tendency, not peculiar to freshman and sophomore, to prescribe for others a little higher type of reading than that with which they regale themselves, you may determine for yourselves.

It is rather notable that since 1924 there seems to be much less objection to periodicals which show a streak of unconventionality, or which are likely to run counter to general opinion. Whereas then many objected to *Life* because of its wetness and to the *American Mercury* because of its excessively Puritanical tendency to change everything and anything but itself and its followers, this last survey has brought out practically no objection to the former and only two adverse votes against the latter. In fact the *American Mercury* received more than half as many affirmative votes as the *Ladies Home Journal* and within two of as many as the *Annals of the American Academy*, and only nine behind the *Nation*. All of which possibly proves nothing. As before, general magazines of the *Atlantic* and *Scribner* type, the woman's magazines, the indomitable *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Current Events* and several magazines like the *Review of Reviews*, *Asia* and the *National Geographic* feature the leading groups.

If the votes give any indication, interest in moving picture magazines has lessened; the petroleum trade journals are no longer wanted much in many places and interest in radio is steady rather than increasing. When the returns were compiled a few months ago, interest in aviation had practically ceased. It would be of interest, if not of much value, to take another check to see whether the recent transatlantic flights have revived this interest.

There seems to be a tendency, in most of the small libraries to hand over to the school library the task of providing educational magazines. One collaborator, in a public library, of course, says: "The purely pedagogical magazines for teachers are a waste. They may read those taken by the schools, but I doubt it." Another, a high-school librarian, comments: "Such educational periodicals as *Current Events*, *Time* and *World News*, I do not consider worth while for any library; they are *not* magazines in any sense of the word." And yet, of the 39 educational magazines on which votes were asked, only four will be dropped for lack of votes and 19 new titles have been suggested.

In the field of technological periodicals, as suggested before, there is perhaps the widest variation. Rural libraries generally will have none of them.

School libraries pass them by without comment. Small college libraries (for many of these are in the small library class) usually value them because of their economic and sociological articles while the smallest library in trade, school or industrial centers usually has several additional titles, adapted to local needs, to add and several of no local interest, to suggest as superfluous. This is exactly as it should be for in no other class of magazines is adaptation to environment so important.

The same attitude in general is true in regard to agricultural periodicals. Most of the 17 new titles suggested are local and suggested only in the localities they specially serve.

Religious magazines are rather generally voted for tho there are opposing opinions. "In all my experience," says a librarian with varied experience in small libraries, "religious magazines have been a drug on the market, no demand, no reference value, no interest to general readers. The *C. X.*[1] is enough for any religious call, I think." But another authority in the same vicinity says of this very magazine, "I asked our chaplain about this and his reply was, 'Oh, that's the *Nation* and *New Republic* of religious periodicals.' He thot not balanced and I did not recommend." With which verdict you will agree or disagree as your personal judgments decide.

It is rather surprising to find that costly magazines like *Country Life*, *The International Studio* and the *United States Daily* are recommended so often for libraries of small means. This as well as the usual policy of taking several magazines of a type which is popular, more or less regardless of cost, indicates that use rather than initial cost is usually the determining factor in selection.

[1] The initials are intended to conceal, not disclose the identity of the magazine.

Just what general conclusions may be drawn from the data briefly noted here is uncertain. Probably none that are general. There are a few indications which tend to strengthen former opinion rather than to point to new discoveries.

1) There is a decided tendency to give preference to periodicals included in periodical indexes and to use those indexed as a basis of selection.

2) Periodicals which are useful for circulation as well as for reference use are usually preferred for first choice. This leads to the selection of material specially adapted to local conditions and, consequently, to great variety in the titles included on library subscription lists.

3) There is a rather conservative attitude toward subscribing for new periodicals which have not had time to demonstrate their value. Considerable tolerance is shown in selecting both conservative and liberal types of magazines, but the freakish, the oversexed and the strictly propaganda publications find little welcome on the shelves of most small libraries.

4) The high cost of subscription, storage and binding is tending to keep subscription lists from rapid expansion and is breaking down very generally the old habit of complete periodical sets. Present value rather than remote reference use is generally the chief consideration in selecting. This does not bar subscription to expensive magazines which are in demand, but it does decidedly limit the number of such likely to be taken. The expense leads to greater care in selection, more careful examination and the greater use of sample copies. It discourages implicit faith in any list selected by an outside agency and helps foster the intelligent independence which is as desirable in choosing periodicals as it is in selecting books.

Letters—Information and Discussion

A Request for Opinion

The award of the John Newbery medal is one of the most important and distinctive duties of the Children's Librarians section of the A. L. A. While the final choice rests with the Newbery Medal committee, every member should feel a personal responsibility and interest in its selection. As the dates for the A. L. A. conference have been placed earlier in the year than usual, there is need for prompt but thotful action by the committee.

Will members of the Children's Librarians section send to the chairman of the Book Evaluation committee their suggestions for the book to receive the Newbery medal for 1927? These should reach the chairman not later than March 25.

HELEN MARTIN
Chairman

School of Library Science
Western Reserve University
2100 Adelbert Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Observ Standard Size

After much experimenting, 50 years ago A L A agreed on a standard guide card 7½x12½ cm. The use of this has spred all over the world and there ar cards, trays, pigeon holes, pockets and envelops to fit it. When librarians ar printing things they want in the most convenient (and luckily least expensiv) form they ought to use this. A circular or small pamflet of this size wil drop into a tray or file or pocket and yet many allow local printers to take any odd size that may be at hand and the result is much less likely to be preservd as there is no place that fits it.

The A L A handsome and very useful pamflet on "Books & Men" is 24 pages and many wud like this larj form but many of us wish this cud be put in a litl booklet of card size on thin paper but in clear type so that it cud be enclosed in any ordinary envelop and cud be kept at hand in our trays and drawers. In the same way the annual list of officers cud go on the 2 sides of one card and be worth much more for referens while as now sent out it must be folded to go in an envelop. It must hav a special place to keep duplicates for quick referens and it uses 4 times as much paper and beside the bother may sometimes require an extra p. o. stamp if the letr was on the border line. When the smaller and cheaper is so much betr we ought to use it. We constantly and justly ar begging for more money for library work. We ought to spend what we get as efficiently as possibl.

MELVIL DEWEY

U. S. Departments Want Librarians

The United States Civil Service Commission has sent notice of an open competitive examination for the following:

Junior librarian	$1860
Junior library assistant	$1500
Minor library assistant	$1140
Library assistant	$1680
Under library assistant	$1320
Library aid	$900

Applications for these positions must be on file with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., not later than March 10. The examinations are to fill vacancies in departmental service. Women are usually desired for all positions except library aid. Full information may be obtained on application.

Writing of "Wonder tales from pirate isles" by Frances J. Olcott, the *Chicago Daily News* says:

A pirate setting has been given these old East Indian folk tales that Miss Olcott has selected for English-speaking children, and bits of information about the true customs and manners of the Dutch East Indies are also to be found in the book. Some children and all anthropologists will love them.

F. A. F.

Library Help for Near East

Recently I had the opportunity of getting a first-hand impression of the educational and civic work in Greece and Turkey done by several American institutions. The quality and spirit of their service I believe to be one reason the traveler finds that good feeling and admiration for the United States obtain in the Near East today.

Such institutions as Robert College in Constantinople and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens have important libraries as a right arm for their service. Leaders in several other organizations told me their work was not yet so equipped, altho each has a beginning library. The Y. W. C. A. library in Constantinople is the only circulating library in Turkey. All of the leaders told me of the great handicap they found in not having access in the Near East to the library service they had learned to consider so integral a part of educational and social service work in America.

The departments of education in Greece and Turkey are alive to the importance of book circulation as part of their educational program. Undoubtedly the development of public library service, tax supported (already started in Greece in its national library in Athens and in a few municipal and school libraries elsewhere), is the ultimate solution to be desired both by nationals of those countries and by resident Americans. But at present both countries labor under the financial strain of long and exhausting wars and the rehabilitation of refugees. State and municipal appropriations from taxes must cover first the primary necessities of life in this time of vital readjustment.

The Boards in America sponsoring the work meet the expenses for their foreign work largely by subscriptions. It is not likely these Boards can materially increase the funds apportioned for library service.

The only immediate means of help is gifts. Gifts of books are very acceptable, but present difficulties. The standards of these institutions are so high that only the best books and magazines in English and French for young people of collegiate years and younger are applicable. Standard dictionaries, especially in English, other reference material and books for reading and study on any of the basic subjects usually included in the curricula of standard schools and colleges are needed. Novels and stories not too idiomatic in style nor too local in subject matter to be comprehensible to young women born and brought up in the Near East would be greatly enjoyed. Book post both to Greece and Turkey is 1 cent for each 2 oz. up to 4 lb. and 6 oz. Dividing packages, so they do not weigh more than this, avoids customs declaration, additional transit charge and a much higher rate of postage charged for heavier packages. Mark packages "Book post." The cost and the difficulties do not make it seem wise to send books that are much worn.

When possible, gifts of money orders to be used on books, magazine subscriptions and reading service is the most effective and direct means of strengthening this work.

Those able to take part in any of the suggested ways had best do so directly, to the institution chosen The addresses follow:

Miss Mary E. Kinney, Principal
American Academy for Girls at Scutari
P. O. Box 857
Constantinople, Turkey

Several hundred girls—mostly Armenians, some Turks—are enrolled in the departments of this school which ranges from kindergarten thru high school. Its setting, on a hill in the Asiatic part of Constantinople, is an inspiration in itself. It overlooks a beautiful harbor and is approached thru a garden whose flowers are accented by dark cypress trees.

Miss McCallum and Miss Mills, Principals
American Junior College for Girls
Paleon Phaleron
Athens, Greece

This college, like the school before mentioned, is an enterprise of the

American Board of Foreign Missions. The college was opened in Old Phaleron in 1923 as a continuation of the American College Institute of Smyrna, with 10 nationalities represented among the students. Greeks and Armenians predominate.

Miss Ruth Woodsmall, Director
Y. W. C. A. in the Near East.
19 Rue Sira Selvi
Pera, Constantinople, Turkey

The Y. W. C. A. of the Near East, thru its clubs, educational classes and Health Educational department, is helping individual girls in Turkey to adjust themselves to changing social and economic conditions and is training them for the leadership that the new position of woman in those countries is demanding.

No one can understand better than those who know good book service in America how vital a part the right books well administered play in furthering inter-racial relationships.

EDNA PHILLIPS
Chairman.

A. L. A. committee on work with the foreign-born
Room 212-B, State House, Boston

Commending a Book

The following note comes from Mrs Anne W. Howland, director of the School of library science, Drexel Institute:

I want to call attention to "Meredith's' Anne", a refreshing, out-of-doors story by Elizabeth Janet Gray, who graduated from the Drexel library school in 1926.

Miss Gray's book has been put on the *Booklist* and I am told by Helen Harris, who reads everything of the junior high-school age, that it is an excellent story and that she wishes that there were more like it.

High Cost of Books

A librarian whose opinion is highly regarded in the extensive environment of her locality, recently sent a letter from which might be derived some argument towards lowering the high cost of books:

We feel somewhat resentful of your catalog of 39 pages bound in at the back of a book for which we paid $2.50. . . . Since this is not issued free of charge, is it ethical for the publisher to increase the size of the book to carry his business catalog? I have never seen so extensive a catalog in a book for which we have paid. It seems to me a dreadful imposition upon the book-buying public and the book lending libraries. Is this the policy of your firm or is it to be the policy of your firm to carry your catalog in your books? It is new to me and I shall be very much interested to have information about it.

A Successful Appeal for Hospital Books

The Public library of Youngstown, Ohio, recently carried on a campaign to secure 20,000 books for hospital library service to Youngstown hospitals. The campaign was centered in two bookstores where containers were placed to receive books that might be given for the hospitals. Many new books were purchased outright by the public and put in the containers. Members of the library staff and some of the prominent girls of the city helped to sell books during the week of the drive. The bookstores had stocked up on the type of material best suited for hospital reading. In one of the stores, valuable sidewalk show window space in the front of the store was used for an exhibit intended to represent to the public the merit of hospital library work. Various forms of publicity and campaign efforts were utilized, such as appealing to the churches, schools, luncheon clubs, women's study clubs, thru radio and with wide newspaper publicity. During the noon hour, a truck with big placards calling attention to the campaign made the rounds of the business district, stopping before the window displays of the bookstores, thus drawing large crowds to these windows. There was a different group of musicians on the truck each day.

The results of the campaign were satisfactory from every standpoint, and the publicity value to the library, inestimable. It was pronounced one of the most effective pieces of publicity seen in Youngstown. More than 10,000 books were collected dur-

ing the six days of the actual campaign and there are 10 schools and various other points from which the books have not yet come in. The total count cannot be made for several days, but if the books keep coming in as they have ever since the campaign closed, the collection will number 20,000v.

The remarkable part of the campaign is that there will not be over a five per cent discard, as the public responded wonderfully to the type of books asked for. It is a conservative statement to say that more than $10,000 worth of assets to the library is represented in the collection of books that has come in to the present time, and incidentally the publicity value to the library cannot be measured, to say nothing of the professional stimulus the staff has received as a result of the effort.

C. W. S.

The Size of Orlando

Editor, LIBRARIES:

It seems there is an erroneous impression concerning the size of Orlando and the matter of library salaries. I feel that I must justify both the city in regard to population and the library in the matter of expenditures.

In the January number of LIBRARIES an extract from an A. L. A. report used in the article entitled, Salaries in large libraries, mentions Orlando as having a population of but 9000 inhabitants with a librarian's salary of $3000.

A librarian's salary of $3000 in a town of 9000 population would be so out of proportion that I am moved to make the correction.

Orlando has grown by leaps and bounds since the 1920 U. S. census report. The Florida State census 1925, places the population at 22,255, while that taken by the city in 1927 based on gas meters and telephones makes the figure 35,560.

At the time Orlando had a population of 9000 there was no public library and I am sure if there had been the librarian would not have been paid $3000.

The Albertson library is but four years old. It contains 43,302 volumes, 15,000 of which were a gift to the city. The loans for 1927 totaled 248,361. During the month of January, 1928, the library loaned 33,072 volumes.

Hoping these figures approach more normal proportions in regard to population and salaries, I remain,

OLIVE BRUMBAUGH,
Librarian

A. L. A. Nominations

The following have been nominated:

President
- Linda A. Eastman, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.

First vice-president (one to be elected)
- Malcolm G. Wyer, Public library, Denver, Colo.
- Charles Harvey Brown, Iowa State College library, Ames, Iowa.

Second vice president (one to be elected)
- Mrs Harriet P. Sawyer, Public library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Harriet A. Wood, Minn. Dept. of Education, St. Paul, Minn.

Treasurer
- Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public library, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trustee of Endowment fund
- George Woodruff, The National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, Ill.

Members of the Executive Board (two to be elected)
- H. M. Lydenberg, Public library, New York, N. Y.
- Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky library commission, Frankfort, Ky.
- Charlotte Templeton, Public library, Greenville, S. C.
- Joseph L. Wheeler, Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Md.

Members of the Council (five to be elected)
- Lila M. Chapman, Public library, Birmingham, Ala.
- Edith M. Coulter, University of Calif. library, Berkeley, Calif.
- Jennie M. Flexner, Public library, Louisville, Ky.
- Herbert Hirshberg, Public library, Akron, Ohio.
- John B. Kaiser, Public library, Oakland, Calif.
- Paul M. Paine, Public library, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, Tenn.
- Chas. B. Shaw, Swarthmore College library, Swarthmore, Pa.
- Bessie Sargeant Smith, Public library, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Forrest B. Spaulding, Public library, Des Moines, Iowa.

Monthly—Except August and September

Libraries

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor

216 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

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Contributions for current numbers of LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

A. L. A. Meeting in Indiana

A FINAL decision has been made by the Executive Board to hold the 1928 meeting of A. L. A. at West Baden, Indiana, in the last week in May. Many members are asking, "Why there?", others are asking, "Where is that?", still others are saying, "O, dear," while the great majority are saying, "Good," or perhaps, the diminutive variant.

In an attempt to answer all these questions, one might answer them categorically.

1) The almost unanimous choice of a majority of the membership for a meeting place is a resort or rural district in preference to a city. And also one might answer "Why?" by "Why not?"

2) Indiana, which has furnished a full quota of leading librarians, native-born, and as many more who enjoyed, to a more or less extent, the advantages of a sojourn among its classic hills, is well-known as one of the progressive members of good library states. West Baden is in Orange County, Indiana, 64 miles north of Louisville and 119 miles south of Indianapolis. It adjoins the well-known French Lick, famous for its sulphur and other mineral springs in one of the most beautiful scenic regions of the Mississippi Valley. It is purposed to use both hotels for the accommodation of the A. L. A. tho headquarters will be at West Baden.

3) Just why one should sigh, "O, dear!" in thinking of A. L. A. in such an environment is hardly answerable. One such sigher answered the inquiry it caused by saying, "It is so nearby and I always want a long trip when I go to A. L. A.! Besides—" Doubtless *that*, too, can be met on inquiry.

4) What one gets out of a meeting depends entirely on what one takes to it—and those that go with the satisfaction that is expressed in the exclamation "Good!" doubtless take that very thing there with them.

The resort is up to date, is comparatively new, has 2100 outside bedrooms, and has a warm welcome for librarians as the management has been

host on several occasions to the Indiana library groups. The walks and hikes and rides in the region round about are all that could be asked and are well worth the "Good!" It will be late spring, the borderland of summer, and early fruits and flowers and the great out-of-doors will be enticingly beautiful. And last and not least will be the chance of coming in contact with the literary contagion that is said to lurk in Hoosier breezes, particularly in that region. One who had spent some months among the hills a little farther north of West Baden answered, as to what she had done there, "I caught writer's fever. I wrote two poems and started a novel!"

The open-minded will profit professionally and everyone will enjoy the occasion of the first A. L. A. meeting in Indiana. Let's go!

Bills Before Congress Touching Its Library

It is a matter of interest to librarians that Representative Robert Luce of Massachusetts has introduced two measures into Congress, touching matters connected with the Library of Congress. One is a bill providing for the acquisition of more land on which would be constructed an annex of the Library of Congress. The two squares which it is proposed to acquire by purchase or condemnation, are east of the Library of Congress. The area is covered principally by residences. The building, it is said, is needed as a storage place for large masses of material which are now occupying much needed space in the main library building.

The second measure introduced by Mr Luce is entitled "a bill to increase the salary of the librarian of Congress and providing that the librarian of Congress shall receive a salary at the rate of $10,000 a year." This is a long delayed but just measure.

Honor from His Fellow Citizens

Clement W. Andrews, since 1896 librarian of The John Crerar library of Chicago, resigned, January 24. His resignation was due to ill health.

Mr Andrews was graduated from Harvard College in 1879, where he received his master's degree in 1880. He received an honorary degree of LL.D. from Northwestern University in 1911. Before coming to Chicago, Mr Andrews was librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, 1889-1895. He is a life member of the A. L. A., of which he was president in 1906-1907, and until his health failed, one of its active, valuable members. His contributions to A. L. A. activities have been on the scholarly side of the work, to which he always brought keen interest, faithful attention and great competence.

The library profession owes Dr Andrews a decided debt of gratitude for the practical, scholarly and faithful contribution which he has made to its well-being in the years of his service. Those who know of him and his work will wish that his indisposition will be of short duration and that the library profession may again have the benefit

of his good judgment, his keen penetration and faithful interest.

The *Chicago Daily News*, which is reckoned by many as the best newspaper in Chicago, carried an editorial in its issue of February 3 which was called forth by the retirement of Dr Andrews, which expressed just appreciation of his valuable service. While the editorial is too long to include here in its entirety, having been written especially for the eyes of the Chicago public, there are some parts of it that may be of interest and cheer to other librarians in that it may show that their work oftentimes is being appraised when they are unaware of it.

Chicago's Senior Librarian

While libraries occupy a fair measure of public attention, librarians rarely, if ever, step into full public view. Most librarians are concealed, as it were, by their work. Their praise and fame are one with the good will which they gather around their institutions. Most of them are known within their circles of colleagues. In their attitude toward the patrons of their reading rooms, they remain impersonal, often anonymous.

The general public, therefore, has taken scant notice of the recent retirement, owing to ill health, of Clement Walker Andrews, for nearly 40 years librarian of the John Crerar library and the chief intellectual founder of that institution.

Dr Andrews deserves special remembrance for his work in building up and developing the free library founded by John Crerar. The cumulative effects of his quiet work behind the scenes of that great institution cannot be measured alone by the statistical facts in the growth of the Crerar library, but should be considered in the light of the library's position as an educational center in Chicago. Universities speak through their professors and lecturers, public schools have many voices which are heard in the homes and elsewhere. Libraries convey a silent message, but their power is great.

The administration of Dr Andrews implies a growth within the Crerar library from nothing to over 550,000 volumes covering the fields of science, technology, medicine, sociology and allied subjects. It covers a span of years during which Chicago has grown from a provincial city into a world community—partly by the aid of that knowledge which the contents of the Crerar library represents. . . .

Dr Andrews brought to the Crerar library a ripe experience as a scientific and practical chemist, together with the particular library skill gained by him as librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His organization of the Crerar reference service was the result of careful studies of successful libraries in other parts of the country, but their application and combination are due to his wisdom and sagacity. The Crerar library today is the outstanding reference library of this country in its special fields. Its librarian is responsible not only for its contents but for its spirit of service.

On such work as that of Dr Andrews is the historical continuity of true knowledge built.

Edward D. Tweedell, assistant librarian of The John Crerar library, is also retiring, owing to ill health, from a service extending over a score of years and in which he has rendered notable and highly appreciated service. As reference librarian, Mr Tweedell endeared himself to the patrons of his library and created a tradition of friendly interest and full devotion which the Crerar service will be eager to maintain.

Two Pictures

A request for a special report on a library's activities, to be prepared for the columns of LIBRARIES, in accordance with facts in the case which the librarian would like to bring to the attention of his colleagues, is sent out from time to time. It is an interesting,

somewhat curious, study in personality to consider the spirit with which these letters are received, and this is certainly so when one considers the answers received to such a request. Here are two examples in answer to the identical letter.

In one, after apologizing for a delay lasting from the twenty-ninth of one month to the eighteenth of the next, the librarian says:

> I am aware of my obligation to furnish you a few observations drawn from my last report. If it is too late now to do anything with the enclosed, of course you will dismiss it. . . . Our library attempts no astounding or spectacular feats in library work, but we are none the less sincere and fruitful, I trust. We are going strong, apparently from strength to strength, and our annual report is only a new chapter in what we believe to be a progressive history.
>
> Very truly yours,
>
> LIBRARIAN

Look on that picture, then on this!

> I received your request for an epitome of our annual report. I decline making the epitome for you. I do not think it is fair to ask a librarian who writes a report and sends it to you to do further work by supplying you with an epitome. It is most distinctly your job to pick out the things in the report which will be of interest to your readers. If there is nothing of interest, ignore it.
>
> Very truly yours,
>
> LIBRARIAN

Which of the two, think you, loves his brethren the more?

School or Work in Indiana

A pamphlet of interest on the child labor movement is a recent report by the National Child Labor committee: School or work in Indiana? The author, Charles E. Gibbons, director of the Department of investigation, in this pamphlet has demonstrated that if a state really wants to stop children under 16 years leaving school for work, it is quite possible to do so.

The general secretary of the committee states: "Seldom has the National Child Labor committee in its many years of study and investigation found as satisfactory conditions of school attendance as were found in the Indiana towns recently studied. Few children were out of school to work. On the other hand, the study revealed a fairly large number of school children employed outside of school hours, frequently in violation of the legal requirements for work."

Two separate studies were made: 1) School enrollment compared with school census—every child from 14 to 18 years not in school was visited. 2) Each class room was visited and every child doing paid work outside of school hours was interviewed.

Nearly 97 per cent of the children amenable to the attendance law were in school and of the remainder, the majority were out for reasons that would make school attendance impossible. Of those children not under the compulsory attendance law, two-thirds were in school. These conditions are attributed by the report to a reasonable and workable law, an efficient and interested staff of attendance officers with good state supervision, and a general feeling on the part of the parents that children should go to school until they are at least 16 years old. The Indiana law requires that children under 16 may go to work only if the eighth grade has been completed and economic necessity is proved. This has resulted in practical elimination of such children from industry.

Less satisfactory was the report regarding the school children working outside of school hours. Nine per cent of the enrollment in the territory surveyed were so employed. Over 43 per cent of these children were under 14 years and therefore working illegally. Few children were found in occupations prohibited by law but about one in six worked 20 hours or more per week. Long hours on Saturday, night work and the failure to secure employment certificates were noted.

The general conclusion of the report is that conditions in Indiana are good and that the people in charge of the work deserve commendation.

Death's Toll

With the death of Archibald Cary Coolidge, for 17 years director of the Harvard University libraries, one of the strongest, most distinguished personalities among American librarians passed away.

He was a professor of history at Harvard—indeed, he will be always remembered as *Professor* Coolidge. A scholar of the first rank, his influence both as a teacher and as a writer will be permanent. During the 35 years of his teaching, a multitude of students, many of whom are now in important public positions, gained from him not merely knowledge, but that seriousness of purpose and firm mental energy which characterized him in all his undertakings.

Clear and precise thinking—a certain "dryness" perhaps which, however, goes so well with authoritative statement—distinguished his books, chief among which are The United States as a world power, and The Origins of the triple-alliance, the first published some 20 years ago, the second during the World war. Five years ago he conceived and founded *Foreign Affairs*. Apart from his duties as editor, he himself contributed numerous essays—luminous, brilliant writings—to the paper. The standard of the magazine, the esteem in which it is held both in this country and abroad, is due entirely to his broad views and high ideals.

Besides being a teacher and a writer, he was also a man of affairs. On several occasions he travelled all over the world, gathering data and making observations. In his youth, he spent three years in active diplomatic service in St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna. His real diplomatic service, however, was accomplished 30 years later, when in 1919 as chief of the Inter-Allied missions in Paris and Vienna he took a leading hand in the liquidation of the affairs of Central Europe.

Librarians regret most in his death the loss of a devoted and eminent librarian. Professor Coolidge was an indefatigable worker in the building up of the library of Harvard University. It was his good fortune to have an exceptional opportunity for achievement. Mrs Widener's gift to the University, the sum of over five million dollars for a library building in memory of her son, was made soon after Mr Coolidge's accession to the directorship. The Widener library building as it now stands in the Yard, impressive in its mass and great simplicity, is one of the outstanding library structures in the world. More than 1,300,000v. are housed within its walls, and the 300 stalls along the walls of its eight floors make its immense wealth easily accessible to scholars. But the one great thing for which every user of the library must be grateful to his memory, is his part—both in initiative and in execution—in recreating the catalog and the system of classification.

History was the special field of Professor Coolidge: one may thus understand that the books on history were nearest to his heart. During his administration a number of special collections in modern European and Asiatic history were bought or attracted to the library. But in every department he took a vital interest. As one of his co-workers relates, "Buy first and find the money afterwards" was his slogan. A happy librarian, who was able to act on this principle.

He was able to do so, because if there was no fund in the library's budget, he supplied it from his own private fortune. It is said that frequently, almost annually, he gave eight to ten thousand dollars for buying books. In his will, too, large provision was made for the library.

Without being popular, appealing only to few, Professor Coolidge was a real force. He accomplished much; he was influential—on influential people.

He died on January 14, at the age of 62. The funeral services were held

at Appleton Chapel, across the Yard, opposite the library which he loved so well. B.

Nicholas E. Devereux, president of the Board of trustees of the Public library, Utica, N. Y., since 1899, died at his home in that city, January 24. Mr Devereux was one of the trustees of the Utica public library since its incorporation in 1893. His keen awareness of the growth of the library movement thruout the country intensified his interest in local library problems, and the Utica public library profited greatly because of the foresight and guidance of Mr Devereux during his long term of unselfish service as a member of the library board.

Semicentennial of Public Library, Providence, R. I.

William E. Foster, who has been librarian of the Public library, Providence, R. I., since the institution was founded, was given a week of celebration on the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment, as well as the foundation of the library. A dinner at the University club was tendered him, and the Board of trustees of the library, in recognition of his half-century of service, presented Mr Foster with a 1519 edition of the works of Horace. Mr Foster has a collection of Horace which is of great value. Resolutions commending Mr Foster's years of service accompanied the book.

Among the 40 guests at the dinner was Dr George H. Locke of Toronto, who paid tribute to Mr Foster as a power in the library field and also in his community, witnessed by the gathering of business and professional men who left their busy routine to honor Mr Foster as their guest. Dr W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, stressed the great service which Mr Foster had rendered during the 50 years and mentioned specially the modesty with which the great work was performed. Dr Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, prepared a poem "Horace foresees a disciple, 23 B. C. to 1928 A. D.," offering it as a tribute to Mr Foster in view of the latter's admiration for the Latin poet. Mr Henry R. Palmer of the *Providence Journal*, paid a glowing tribute to Mr Foster's work, reviewing its history in the past and praising his idea of future development.

Mr Foster in his characteristic, modest way responded by expressing his gratitude for the services rendered by the members of the Board of trustees during his term as librarian and giving voice to some of his ideals for future service.

A public meeting at the Elks auditorium to commemorate the anniversary was held, where addresses were made by Lieut. Gov. Case, Mayor James E. Dunne, Dr Locke, and Professor H. B. Gardner. Mr Foster made an address on The spirit of the 50 years, a reminiscent address.

A reception was held later in the Central library building where a long line of admirers paid their respects to Mr and Mrs Foster and the other guests. An historical and descriptive exhibit, which was open for two weeks, showing various phases of library work in Providence, was on display.

All the newspapers of the city, prominent organizations, churches and societies paid tribute to the worth and gentle character of Mr Foster. It was a time of general exaltation too rarely enjoyed by a librarian and his public.

New Library for Knox College

On February 15, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, suspended ordinary operations and used the day to celebrate two important events—the ninety-first anniversary of its founding and the dedication of its new Henry M. Seymour library.

The dedicatory exercises, held in the morning, were most impressive with appropriate ceremonies and wonderful music. President Albert Britt, in his introductory remarks, speaking briefly and sincerely of the significance of Founders day, was most impressive. He read the charter of the college, dwelling particularly on the phrase which orders that the college trustees should

endure as a governing body in "perpetual succession," by which the immortality of the college was fixed. He expressed deep gratitude to Henry M. Seymour, of Payson, thru whose generosity the library was made possible. Mr Seymour was present and received the thanks of the college for his munificent gift. He is a member of the class of 1880.

Dr Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago, made the principal address under the title of The magic carpet, referring to the magical transporting qualities of the great works of literature which carry the mind to far-off scenes and events of the imagination quite as wonderfully as modern inventions transport the body and control the forces of nature. Laboratories, research and good fellowship, he declared, can never make us cultured, interesting human beings without an abundance of reading. More books are created in a year now than the whole ancient world ever possessed. This production deprives mankind of the possibility of being truly well read, but it has also definitely fixed the value of the library, making it possible to find the books. "For now, those books which I own but cannot house I can give to the library, and those which I desire but cannot own I can obtain from the library." Dr Goodspeed declared that the finest thing to do with a book is to write it, for in doing so one not only finds a creative joy in the task but a host of friends as well.

Dr John H. Finley, formerly president of the college and one of the college's most distinguished men of letters, did not arrive for the morning exercises, but both he and Mr Edward Caldwell, both of New York City, were present for the afternoon reception. A steady stream of visitors filed thru in the afternoon when the library was thrown open for general inspection.

The evening was devoted to a banquet at which Dr Finley acted as toastmaster in an intensely humorous and sympathetic way. He paid tribute to Mr and Mrs Henry Seymour, who were present, and presented to the college the only surviving copy of a catalog of the 3500v. which the Knox library contained in the 80's. He also recalled amusing incidents from the day when he was librarian and when as president of the college, he made visits to the neighbors in search of money.

Dean Simonds delivered a vivid and human character sketch of Dr John Van Ness Standish who manifested his neighborliness for Knox College during his active life of 65 years in Galesburg, and after his death, in the form of generous, lasting bequests.

Mr Edward Caldwell, who began the Finley collection on the history and romance of the Northwest and has worked on the collection continuously since 1921, spoke of various items in the collection. It has become one of the most valuable features of the Knox library property. He declared that all significant libraries grow by the cumulation of small, individual collections, and suggested that in the future years benevolent Knox alumni might well start other collections.

At present the library contains more than 40,000v., but there is adequate space for considerable addition and more construction if necessary. The new building, without reference to its contents, but including its furnishings, represents an investment of more than $200,000.

The building is Tudor Gothic in design and beautifully furnished to adhere consistently to the period of English architecture which is expressed in its construction. The steel book stacks and the card catalog cabinets were furnished by the Library Bureau.

A. F. H.

A presentation of the new Harvard method of study thru reading, which appeared in the Massachusetts papers, has been reprinted in a leaflet by the A. L. A. This is something which librarians will find helpful in their own attitude towards their work and as a good bit of publicity for distribution.

Seeing Foreign Libraries With the A. L. A.

Lydia G. Robinson, Chicago public library

Adapted from a paper read before the Chicago group of catalogers and classifiers.

Every European vacation tour is necessarily so compact with crowding impressions that it seems hopeless to pass any portion on to other people in an adequate way, but the tour planned by the A. L. A. travel committee in connection with the Edinburgh conference was full of unique opportunities and advantages that would never be repeated under other circumstances. Brief mention of the libraries we visited as honored guests, and the special courtesies extended to us because we were librarians, may be of interest to others who were prevented from going.

The Faxon party was a jolly group of 30—a congenial crowd mostly women, but with five friendly men who contributed generously to the pleasure and well-being of the rest.

From the expressions of good will of the British librarians at Atlantic City and their cordial invitations we expected a certain amount of special attention and hospitality on the English tour and at Edinburgh, and this portion of our journey exceeded our fondest anticipations in interest and delight as has been related in the November number of LIBRARIES. But we were quite unprepared for the special reception accorded us everywhere on what we regarded as the purely unofficial part of the trip, first on the continent and then on our return after the conference, at London and Bath.

We landed at Cherbourg, and in the four days in Paris you must take for granted the sight-seeing trips within the city by day and night, including visits to all the great monuments of history, religion, and art; also shopping, the opera, follies, cabarets and one day's visit to the beauties of Versailles and Malmaison—none of these usual things was slighted, but they made their individual impressions according to the varying background and disposition of each personality affected. The first unusual event was our visit to the Hotel de Ville, the stately historic building which represents the government of greater Paris, where with due dignity and cordiality we were personally received by the mayor (the prefect of the Seine), whose formal address of welcome was followed by another from the president of the Municipal Council, each carefully translated into English by an interpreter. The president of the Council spoke with a clear-cut pronunciation which made his address a joy to aspiring students of French, and he closed with a gallant phrase which could be looked for from no one but a Frenchman: "As for my pleasure in welcoming so many ladies, I gather my compliments all together in a bouquet and throw them like flowers at their feet." Mr Roden signed for us the Golden Book of the city's guests, following closely upon Captain Lindbergh and to be followed the same week by Mayor Walker of New York and representatives of the American Legion. The party was conducted thru the building, with its beautiful architecture and adornments of painting and sculpture, to the municipal library. This was not only most beautifully housed, but, as Mr Roden assured them, was much larger than any American library intended exclusively for the use of a city's government. Some rare books and engravings bearing on America were on exhibit for our benefit here.

We visited the *Bibliothèque Nationale* where we saw the wonderful circular reading room and were accorded the unique privilege of a visit to the stacks. The curator who conducted us was a specialist in geography and he took pride in showing us a fifteenth century map which he is sure was made by Columbus, and gave us the results of his research which had led him to this conclusion. We were also shown a second circular reading room not yet ready for occupancy, which has been under construction for 30 years. The richness of the treasures and the antiquity of these European libraries make us feel very

humble indeed, while the absence of funds for the most obviously needed expansion or equipment is often pathetic.

We also visited the American library in Paris. It is charmingly housed in the building once occupied by the Papal Nuncio and most admirably arranged for the purposes of a small library. The Paris library school occupies the second story. Tea was delightfully served to us in the former Nuncio's stables, where the eight stalls, each still bearing the label of its original equine occupant's name, now serve as library alcoves.

The high light of our professional welcome at Paris, however, was the luncheon given us at the hotel Lutetia in the bookselling and publishing district of Paris. Here we were the guests of the *Office Central de Librairie et Bibliographie*, a trade organization serving as a publishers' clearing house, thru which many of our libraries procure their best French books. We sat at tables side by side with gracious and distinguished hosts, at a banquet with the dishes and wines served with the art for which France is famous, presided over most gracefully by Chicago's former French consul, M. Barthélemy, who as a member of this *Office Central* was only too eager to do honor to his American friends.

In Brussels, too, the libraries were open to receive us. Our acquaintance of last year's A. L. A. post-conference tour, M. Gaspard, greeted us at the *Bibliothèque Royale* and showed us into his own office, where all the valuable old manuscripts are kept behind glass and key. During the war they were hidden in the cellar, and tho the Germans made it clear that they knew of their hiding place they left them unmolested. The rarest and most beautiful were set out for our inspection.

We were not permitted to see the University library in its crowded temporary quarters, but were driven instead to the edge of the city where the new university is in process of building. We were shown in detail the installations of machinery in the engineering building and also the spacious library in preparation, and we could not but rejoice with our cordial hosts in their enthusiasm and pride. The University librarian, Professor Van Kalken, then took us to a sort of Faculty club in the city where he and his wife refreshed us with tea and cakes in lovely rooms around a hospitable grate fire. In the evening we were formally received at the delightful *Musée Cinquantenaire* by its director, M. Jean Capart, a prominent European Egyptologist, who himself brought from Egypt the complete tomb exhibited there.

A delightful drive from Brussels thru miles of mossy-trunked woods and parks brought us to Louvain, which is neither an isolated village, nor a rural suburb, but a city of sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants. Streets upon streets have been restored and conceal their tragic history by uninteresting modern buildings. The lottery of war, which destroyed the ancient university library with its priceless manuscripts, left standing untouched the quaint medieval town hall. The new university library which America undertook to rebuild is being constructed on the most approved modern library lines, with seven stories of steel stacks, glass floors, electricity, etc. One notable feature is a beautiful circular staircase, winding in a close spiral from the ground to the tower in a style taken from early Dutch architecture. Our guide was a loyal young Belgian with an English university education. Part of the book stock has been given by way of reparation by Germany and this fact is stated on a special bookplate in each restored volume.

Our next city was Antwerp, and please remember that, while I speak only of libraries, we did not neglect other points of interest—notably the wonderful Belgian cathedrals with their Gothic architecture, artistic woodcarving, splendid windows, and unsurpassed Rubens altar pieces.

At the municipal library of Antwerp we were most cordially received in beautiful rooms by the librarian and

those of his staff who spoke English. Many books of Americana were on display for our delectation; we signed our names in the Golden Book, and each was presented with an envelope of souvenirs of the city and copies of the library's bookplates.

The railroad ride to The Hague that afternoon introduced us to Dutch windmills, quaint, precise little Spotless Towns, a sunset over the Zuyder Zee, and a spotless hotel at 8:00 p. m. Early the next morning we reached the Royal library on schedule, and there we waited until the librarian came and bade us welcome in a formal address, explaining the glories of his institution and not waiting for response on our side. Here, as almost everywhere, we viewed priceless illuminated manuscripts, walked silently thru the reading room, and filed thru wooden stacks, which we noted were thriftily equipped with strips of felt tacked on each shelf to protect the books on the shelf below from dust. In this library we saw separate author and subject catalogs on sheets 4x7 inches kept in loose-leaf bindings.

In the Peace palace we were received in the librarian's office. We regretted the absence of Dr Jacob Ter Meulen, the librarian, who made many friends in the United States last year at Atlantic City and afterwards. We were welcomed instead by the assistant curator, who told us of the history of the library of 60,000 volumes, mostly on international law. The large collection of Grotius (including a full set of the first edition, 1625) extended on top of the series of bookcases all around the room. We visited the reading room and stacks and again found the loose-leaf form of catalog. We also saw the room where the Permanent Court meets. An excellent luncheon was exquisitely (tho hurriedly) served at one long table beautifully decorated and appointed in every respect.

In Amsterdam, quaint city of canals and bridges, we were cordially received, in spite of the rain, at the University library, which has recently been rebuilt and restored and so seemed very new. There was room after room, each devoted to the needs of a special faculty. Here we found the first card catalog of our travels (except of course in the American library at Paris).

This Saturday had been our record day for tourist achievement. It had comprised comprehensive city drives in two large cities, including in The Hague the drive thru the Scheveningen Weg to the North Sea, and in Amsterdam the indescribably quaint streets alongside the canals; visits to two important art galleries, containing the best collections of Rembrandts in the world and many other notable examples of the Dutch school; specially conducted visits to three libraries; luncheon at the Peace Palace; and a railroad journey. And after dinner at the hotel, by two's and three's we sauntered out on the Amsterdam streets to see what we could see. Most of the groups gravitated to a near-by street of modern shops and tourists' curios, but my companion and I happened to turn in the opposite direction from our hotel and found ourselves at once in the narrow old streets of the Jewish quarter, which from side to side were thronged with Saturday evening crowds. We saw groups of young people walking four or more abreast up and down the cobbles of the street, noisy fruit venders, a man laden with a yoke like an ox-yoke, and also a Jewish shopman with all the delicacy and traits of the typical Christ-face the artists portray.

No wonder that after two weeks of incessant sight-seeing we welcomed a Sunday excursion in a canal boat thru the picturesque Dutch country to the fisher island of Marken and back over the Zuyder Zee.

Crossing the Channel at night from the Hook of Holland to Horwich, the next day found us in London where we met our English hosts and put ourselves in their care together with 50 more of their guests, including some of our most prominent American librarians and many of the international

group who were guests of the A. L. A. last year. Then began the week's coaching trip thru England, with every detail arranged for our comfort and delight under the masterly guidance of Col. J. M. Mitchell, with Mr J. H. Quinn, Mr John Sanderson and Mr Thomas Gorrie as assistant hosts. The first day brought us to Oxford *via* historic Jordans where William Penn lies buried and where stands the barn constructed from the well-authenticated beams of the Mayflower. In groups of 20 we were received at the famous old Bodleian library by the head librarian, Dr A. E. Cowley. Among the rare manuscripts and incunabula, we saw the very Bible used by the Venerable Bede, the Persian copy of Omar Khayyam from which Fitzgerald made his translation, etc. The modern library is housed at the top of the Radcliffe Camera, a large circular structure from which all the "grey, grey towers of Oxford" may be seen. We were also fortunate enough, under Col. Mitchell's guidance, to visit the beautiful library of Queen's college and see other rare books, e.g., the Shakespeare folio used by Garrick, also the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th editions; the only copy outside of the United States of the first book published in the United States, etc.

In Stratford-upon-Avon we visited the public library, which also has a creditable collection of early editions, and met a lineal descendant of the publisher of the first folio. In Birmingham we were formally received and entertained by the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress and Council in the Council House where there were aisles of palms, a room hung with Burne-Jones and Morris tapestries, one room devoted to Burne-Jones paintings, and other galleries of art. We were sorry not to see the Birmingham public library, whose librarian, Mr Walter Powell, was a well-known figure last year among the guests of the A. L. A.

In Manchester we were shown two contrasting libraries—first that of the quaint fourteenth century collegiate blue-coat school of Cheetham's Hospital, and next the John Rylands library, less than 30 years old, housed in the most beautiful modern Gothic building in England. Here we were greeted by Dr Guppy himself, who gave some account of the library's brief history and the remarkable collection it has accumulated.

The Lord Mayor's reception in our honor was held in the Town Hall, which among other stately apartments contained an organ room surrounded with a series of large historical frescoes by Ford Madox Brown. We were entertained by a charming program of English songs from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, accompanied by the harpsichord.

The editor of LIBRARIES joined the party at Manchester and has thoroly reported the conference itself and the rest of the pre-conference journey. You can well realize that it was like a reunion in the family circle when our Faxon party, somewhat depleted by changes in individual plans, once more gathered from their several Edinburgh stopping places for the southward journey. The best day of the season was the one on which we coached thru the Lake Country in spite of prophecies that we were too late for good weather. Characteristic too was the premature London fog staged for our benefit about as soon as we were settled in our comfortable London hotel—the fog which is not only the gray dampness of mist, but stifling, smarting fumes of gas and soot seeping thru closed doors and windows until hotel corridors are only in degree less noxious than the streets. But it passed away without seriously dampening our spirits or damaging our plans.

While recording mainly those details of our London experiences which are not in the usual visitor's schedule, I nevertheless shall mention the British Museum, for altho its treasures belong to the world, yet we were given special favors in being shown thru the private sanctuaries of the Keeper of the Books—especially the aisles upon

aisles of incunabula. Our guide to the museum proper was a quaint little orientalist, who showed us and explained just the things we cared most to know about, including the method employed in deciphering the hieroglyphic characters on the Rosetta stone.

We were entertained here to so late an hour that I was unable to fulfill a conditional promise to visit the Central library for Students near by, which is the general public library of non-fiction for the use of all London districts, complementing the distinctly local lending libraries in each district. It corresponds in London to the service of the county libraries for the rural districts.

One morning we were scheduled to visit the David Copperfield library, a pathetic little gleam in the midst of a dismal London slum. It is housed where Dickens himself lived when working in the blacking factory, and tho opened five or six years ago still contains only a few small cases of children's books, which they are privileged to read only in the library, and between the hours of 5 and 8 in the evening after washing up and being slipped into clean little overalls. We were received by Mrs Edwin Tate, who is most responsible for the venture, and by Mrs Elaine Waley, a granddaughter of Dickens. Mrs Tate says the district authorities have condemned the adjoining buildings and in time she hopes to see a modern children's library established around this little shrine preserved as its nucleus.

One opportunity we greatly appreciated was the visit to the library of Lincoln's Inn, where a member of the board of governors, known officially as master of the library, received us. Sir Thomas Hughes, who disclaims relationship with the author of the same name, is a genial bencher with an engaging chuckle. He explained something of the organization and purpose of the four Inns of Court, where every aspiring barrister must be called before he can practice in London law courts. We visited the beautiful Gothic room which contains this famous legal library and saw the first of the Black Books containing the records of Lincoln's Inn from the first entry in 1422. Sir Thomas took us into his own chambers, and into the chapel built in 1620, which suffered from chipped stone and shattered panes in the air raids of the war and where the stained glass of the front windows is made up of the coats of arms of the benchers of three centuries.

The Chelsea public library was once a residence and has beautiful archways and columns; a crowded lending room, where they dream of some time having open shelves, or free access, as they term it; beautiful old prints and old and modern etchings on the staircase walls, for this library has always been frequented by artists; a cozy librarian's office, with a visitors' book signed by many notables including Mark Twain; and a children's room in the basement, used as a refuge from bombs during the war—one of the few special children's departments in London libraries. Its librarian, Mr J. H. Quinn, a gracious Quaker gentleman, was one of our hosts on the pre-conference tour. Ten of us were able to accept his invitation to be shown the houses and haunts associated with artistic and literary Chelsea.

On the way to take the boat at Southampton we stopped at the ancient city of Bath on the invitation of Mayor Cedric Chivers, a benefactor of public libraries thru his invention of reinforced bindings. Unfortunately Mayor Chivers was seriously ill when we reached his delightful city, but all his plans for our comfort and entertainment were carefully carried out, and as his representative we were personally received by the lady who serves as Lady Mayoress upon his invitation, who is none other than the Madame Sarah Grand of Heavenly Twins fame. Besides the views of the city offered by a drive, all the literary shrines associated with Bath in the times of the Georges were pointed out

to us—also the desk at the window where Professor Saintsbury may still sometimes be seen at work. We were brought back to the famous old Pump room at 4 o'clock where we were treated to an eighteenth century tea with Bath's famous traditional dishes carefully labeled for our enlightenment.

The library is in the municipal buildings and the chairman of the library committee, Maj.-Gen. Bradshaw, as well as the librarian Mr Wright, expatiated on its cramped quarters and limitations of equipment. We were sorry not to meet Mayor Chivers, but in spite of his illness our day at Bath provided a beautiful climax to our visit in England.

Visualizing Library Service[1]

Some Experiences of a Business Librarian

Visualizing our library service to the public is perhaps one of the most difficult tasks which any of us has to perform. It requires initiative; it must be direct, definitely planned, constructive, forward-looking and dignified. It is my purpose to review some of the salient features of library booth exhibits in general, hoping that some of the points may be helpful to those of you who may be planning an exhibit this coming year for a state or county fair, exhibits for the many special days and weeks, special expositions and exhibitions put on by many business, professional and welfare associations. These exhibits are annually given nation, state and city-wide publicity. They are splendid avenues for the display of our library goods at small cost and with little red tape and work. To line up with these associations and organizations requires alertness to possibilities of a display, tactful contacts with those in charge of the entire exhibition, definite layout of the proposed proposition, and above all the ability to visualize the class of patrons—the average person in attendance—what are they interested in, what could they be induced to be interested in, and what real service can my library render such a fair, such an exposition or such a convention.

To build up such an exhibit, interpret it to a mass of several thousand patrons—sometimes of a heterogeneous character—other times of a specialized nature—is a real job, requiring much thotful planning and some hard work, but in the end real joy to the one in charge who has made the contact between his library and his public.

Our problem is to secure a good central location and endeavor in every way to have a friendly appearance to our booth—not a fenced in appearance. An open front, display tables, racks, chairs, settees, rugs—all give a note of hospitality, and a background for the exhibit mats—containing posters, photographs, pamphlets, lists—all tied together with short pithy headings, which center around the main thot of the exhibit, whether it be home building, a woman's world's fair, a Rotary meeting or a banking or gas convention. The great temptation in exhibit planning is to attempt too much. It is far better to get over one central idea—certain high spots and have them well fixed in the minds of the observer than to try to fill up space.

With our space allocated, our sign up, our furniture which has possibly been loaned by a library or office equipment company, in place, exhibit mats tacked up with thumb tacks to match the mats, and display tables with books and periodicals loaned by publishers tying up with the mats, we are now ready for business! We will not operate as a "Foster Bureau;" every convention has its own travel and information bureaus. But we will try to interpret our library to the many visitors who will drop in to talk about books, to give friendly advice on books and make them feel that it is their library. We will have form cards to have people register their requests. If their requests are going to require

[1] Abstract of a talk by Mary B. Day, librarian National Safety Council, Chicago, given at a meeting of Business librarians, Midwinter meetings, Chicago.

considerable research, we will offer to have the data ready for them if they will come to our library.

Our publicity program for the exhibit has already been planned for—we will have a notice in the official program, in the directory of exhibitors, in newspapers, in any slides used at the various meetings being held, in the "convention daily," in lists and booklets. We will have letters sent out to those whom we know will attend, or whom we want to induce to come, and in many other ways we will let our public know that we are on the job and are to be an integral part of the convention.

For the principles of exhibiting we could do no better than to read carefully the book—The A. B. C. of exhibit planning—by E. G. Routzahn, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 1918. The *Bulletin* of the American Library Association, March, 1926, contains specific suggestions for Library exhibits, material for distribution at such an exhibit, the use of a question box and how to advertise the exhibit. A bibliography is appended. Joseph L. Wheeler's invaluable book The Library and the community, published by the American Library Association, 1924, contains a most interesting chapter on exhibits and displays.

MARY B. DAY

Standards for Certification in Arkansas

The Arkansas State library board has the following members: President B. W. Torreyson, Mrs Carrol Bishop, of Pine Bluff, and Gladys Allison, librarian of the Free Library Service bureau. A recent meeting was held to determine standards of certification for county librarians under the new county library law.

It was decided that applications shall be rated partly on a written examination covering the library laws of the state, library technique, administration, and general knowledge of books, and partly on the following points: Formal education, college work, professional training and experience, personality, general fitness.

Examinations will be given at times and places designated by the board, and applicants for the position must appear in person before the board. The applications shall be filed with Miss Allison, Free Library Service bureau, Little Rock. Any applicant with a college degree and one year of training in a recognized school will be exempt from the written examination.

N. C.

Coöperation with Women's Clubs

In a recent number of *The Club Woman*, Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs publication, Miss Bernice Bell, of the Louisville public library, chairman of the Division of children's reading of the State federation, had some interesting material with regard to books for children and the uses that may be made of them and the helpfulness which club women may develop for mothers, teachers and the children in the use of books. Miss Bell also sponsored two contests in Children's Book Week, which are also set out in the January number of *The Club Woman.*

Prizes of books were given in a poster contest for the best posters on either of the two subjects, Books, or Children's Book Week, by a Kentucky boy or girl in grades 6-8. On this there were 79 posters submitted, nearly all of which were free-hand drawing and painted, the work being unusually good. Three prizes were won by Louisville children.

The poetry contest was open to all Kentucky boys and girls between the ages of 10-14, and no restriction was made regarding subject or length of poem. The prizes for these were given by Miss Bell. The first prize, a book of poetry, Rainbow gold, by Sara Teasdale, went to a Louisville poet 13 years old. He has been writing poetry ever since he could write and his unusual ability gives great promise. The second prize, Child's garden of verse, went to a young poet in the country. Honorable mention was made of eight other pupils. E.

An Extension Program for Toledo

Five years ago the directors of the Public library, Toledo, Ohio, adopted a program of extension which has served since then as a guide in the development of the library and is now substantially complete, as follows:

1) Establishment of six branches in neighborhoods hitherto unserved
2) Building for Birmingham branch
3) Sites for West Toledo and Toledo Heights
4) Library service in the hospitals of the city
5) Establishment of a technology department
6) Accumulation of funds towards buildings in West Toledo and Toledo Heights

The library book collection has been considerably strengthened. The physical condition of the books and buildings has been improved and the staff has been developed to greater competency in giving important educational service to Toledo. A new program is now under consideration that will be followed for the future. This includes:

1) Several new branches
2) Sites to be acquired for probable future centers
3) Newspaper reading room added to the main library
4) A new main library building
5) Continuation of book collection
6) Development of an appreciation of literature in the community
7) The addition of a reader's adviser
8) The development of a branch department with an administrative head
9) A monthly printed bulletin for acquainting the community with the books and resources of the library

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Women's Help Aids the Children

A children's room was opened in the Public library of Chanute, Kansas, on January 17. Mrs Roberta McKowan, librarian, in speaking of it says:

The project was sponsored by the Federation of women's clubs and adds just one more credit to what the clubs have already done for public libraries. I know of few libraries in Kansas that were not started by a woman's club.

We are very proud of the room, it is pretty and adapted to the needs of the children. The room was formerly our auditorium. The women made the money, $1157, in nine months.

The New Harvard Plan of Study

A new plan of instruction in Harvard University is of special interest because of its connection with library service. Six departments of Harvard College, including the study of English, government, modern and ancient languages, philosophy and psychology; and other departments perhaps to follow, including the study of comparative literature, social ethics, and fine arts; and possibly also German, history, mathematics, economics and a course in history and literature —these are to adopt a plan which calls for a cessation of classes for two and a half weeks preceding the midyear examinations and three and a half weeks preceding the final examinations, this time to be devoted entirely to reading —which reading will be assigned or optional at the discretion of the instructor concerned. This plan was approved some months ago by the Harvard Corporation and has been voted on by some of the departments. It is not approved for freshmen or for courses in science.

The announcement of this plan for a reading period in anticipation of and in preparation for examinations emphasizes the great fact that there is an open path to education by the process of purposeful reading.

The library bulletins and reports from over the country show that the course *Reading with a Purpose* is becoming strongly imbedded in the plans of a number of libraries in every quarter. This cannot but have specially important results for those interested in the development of library service.

Thru the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation, an invitation has been extended to the State department of education of Mexico to send six Mexican librarians to the 1928 A. L. A. meeting at West Baden. Here is another opportunity to show international friendliness that would go far as a means of better understanding between the people of the two neighboring republics.

Library Meetings

Boston—The January meeting of the Special Libraries association of Boston was a guest of the Social law library thru its librarian, Howard L. Stebbins, president of the association. Mr Stebbins told of the work of the Social law library.

Professor E. R. James, librarian of the Harvard law library, talked at length on this library, which he said was the largest and richest in rare juristic literature and records of all the libraries of the world. It is more complete in English imperial and colonial law than any library in Great Britain or her colonies.

Charles Thornton Davis, chief justice of the Massachusetts land court, in an address, refuted the notion that the bar does nothing to make the course of justice more efficient and less protracted. Bar associations were working all the while to simplify court procedure.

Thirty new members were added to the association between September and January.

Chicago — The Chicago Regional group of catalogers and classifiers met on the evening of January 16, 1928. Dr Edwin M. Wilcox spoke on the use and value of catalogs to the scientist. He stressed the need and desire for source material to be found in books, pamphlets and periodicals. More coöperation between scientists and catalogers is desirable and would be helpful to both, as now they are too apt to use different terms. Dr Wilcox said also that scientists wished there might be more cards on specific subjects showing especially the original material.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON
Secretary

District of Columbia—The meeting of the District of Columbia library association, held in the Library of Congress, February 7, was addressed by A. H. Hummell, of the Oriental Literature division of the Library of Congress, on the Cultural renaissance of China. Dr Hummell said that the present Chinese renaissance is the fifth that country has experienced. He pronounced Peking the most stimulating place in the world today intellectually. The history of the split between written and spoken Chinese language, which existed for over a thousand years, was traced down to January, 1927. At that time, eight principles for the reconstruction of the Chinese language were laid down by a leading writer, and it is from that time that the Chinese date their present renaissance.

The application of these principles has brought a reduction of the number of Chinese characters from 44,000 to about 4000. It is possible now for American students to learn Chinese in two or three years instead of the eight or ten required formerly. Under the stimulation brought about by the simplified language, many Chinese have turned to writing. Frederick W. Ashley, president of the association, pointed out that there are now 95,000 Chinese volumes in the Library of Congress.

The proposed regional library association, which will include the nearby states, was strongly endorsed. It was also suggested that it would prove profitable and entertaining for the meetings of the next few months to be conducted by some of the individual groups making up the 169 libraries in Washington City.

A program of music under the auspices of the Musical division of the Library of Congress was presented.

Omaha—The Librarians club of Omaha and Council Bluffs met at the University of Nebraska Medical College library in Omaha, Saturday evening, February 4. Dinner was served to 50 members and guests in the hospital dining room. Several Hawaiian musical numbers were given by two medical students. Mr Gilbert Doane, librarian of the University of Nebraska, spoke on the hobby of book collecting. Beside Mr Doane, several other guests from Lincoln were present.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, Florence Taylor of the Omaha library; vice president, Madeline Hillis of the Medical College library; secretary and treasurer, Ivae Walker of the South High School library.

Coming meetings

The annual meeting of the A. L. A. will be held at West Baden, Indiana, May 28-June 2, 1928.

The American Library Institute Board will hold a meeting at West Baden, Ind., at the time of the A. L. A. meeting.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island library association will be held at the W. H. Hall free library, Edgewood, R. I., April 27. Important matters of business will be discussed.

Library Conferences in Illinois

The Executive board has planned for a series of regional library conferences in Ilinois at the following places and times:

March 7—Oak Park, Elsie McKay.
March 14—Belleville, Bella Steuernagel.
March 16—Vandalia, Mrs S. B. Murray.
March 21—Chicago Heights, May L. Donaldson.
March 23—University of Illinois, P. L. Windsor.
March 27—Jacksonville. Lucille Nordyke.
March 30—Robinson, Erma Dunham.
April 18—Streator, Clara Headley.
April 20—Benton, Anne Tate Harding.
April 25—Galesburg, Anna Hoover.
April 27—Fulton, Marjorie Riordon.
May 4—Rockford, Jane Hubbell.

American Library Institute

Committee of the A. L. I. on encouragement of research requests librarians to send H. O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri, Columbia, before May 1, 1928,

1) Problems of research work completed by them during 1927-28.
2) Problems of research work on which they are now engaged.

so that a complete list may be compiled and presented to the institute at the conference at West Baden, May 28.

Interesting Things in Print

A list of *Easy Books for New Americans* and a reading list for Americanization workers compiled by Edna Phillips has been revised and brought out in a third edition.

The Home Study blue book is a directory of approved correspondence courses, published by the National Home Study Council, Washington, D. C. Librarians would find this of considerable help in providing home study information.

The Public library of Oakland, Calif., has issued a pamphlet under the title "A Maude Royden lending list." The list was compiled by the library in preparation for Miss Royden's course of lectures, in Oakland, under the auspices of the Oakland Forum.

Bertha E. Blakely, librarian of the Williston Memorial library, Mount Holyoke College, Mass., has an article in the *Mount Holyoke Alumnae Quarterly* for January in which she gives a very interesting review of the history of the library and its work. The formation of the library was begun in 1837, and grew in special periods of attention which attended its work in 1844, 1855, 1870 and 1888. The fire of 1896 was followed by new building and new life, and in 1904, a Carnegie gift furnished a spacious new building which has been gradually filling up with material. Plans for development of service are awaiting serious and definite plans for extension of building and support. The report has been printed as a separate.

Special book

A new revised, greatly enlarged edition of *The Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries Year Book* has been issued by *The Librarian and Book World*, Gravesend, England. Among the valuable features included in the new edition is a selection of the most important libraries of the British Empire and foreign countries. A review of the county library movement is also included. *The Year Book* was orig-

inally founded in 1897 by the late Thomas Greenwood and the late James Duff Brown, who was preëminent among the librarians of the British Empire.

Two books by University of Chicago professors are included on the list of 40 notable American books of 1926 compiled for the use of the League of Nations.

The American Indians and their music is the theme of a small book by Frances Densmore, of the Bureau of American ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, showing in a most fascinating way how the Indian lives and why he sings. This is a book for all ages of people but particularly for the juvenile shelves.

Miss Densmore's close research shows why the indigenous customs of the red man—his worships, music, dances, handicrafts—should not necessarily be ironed out *entirely* to suit the white man's notion of laundering. As the book keeps closely to the integrity of Indian interpretation, it is valuable to the student of Indian life. Her analogies are particularly helpful in putting the Indian into a general circle with the development of other peoples. Justice between different races is strongly aided by better understanding each of the other.

Volume 3 in the *Ship Model* series by the Norman W. Henley Company, has been issued. This volume contains directions as to how to make a model of the "U. S. Frigate Constitution," very profusely illustrated. The text is furnished by E. Armitage McCann, with 109 illustrations and large plans. These latter are in a pocket and may be removed for use. An interesting introduction describes the Constitution and gives the history of her career. Some criticism has been made on the publisher because of the inclusion, at the end of the volume, of 36 pages of advertising of the Henley publications. The typographical work of the book is especially admirable. Paper, print and make-up add to its beauty.

The interest aroused by the collection of funds for the restoration of the Constitution by the school children of the country has already provided a field of interest that will readily welcome the volume.

Recently a professor in Ohio State University announced the discovery of four practically unknown public addresses of Abraham Lincoln made between 1852 and 1861. Abstracts or complete texts of two of these addresses were found in newspapers published between those dates, when the use of all-rag paper for newspapers seems to have been common practice. If these newspapers had been printed on the wood pulp newsprint paper generally used for dailies since 1870 or 1880, the record of these speeches by Lincoln would long since have crumbled to dust and would have been lost for all time.

While wood pulp paper is entirely suitable for the newspapers that we buy daily and discard when read, we all know it to be practically worthless where permanence is required. And while there are other high grade papers which are good for 25 to 50 years, 100 per cent rag paper is the only paper known that stands the enduring test of centuries.

Book cloth, for a good many years, has been manufactured only in the conventional, solid colors and patterns, but there has been an expressed desire for a brighter and more colorful binding, a movement which parellels the trend to colorful effects in other everyday items, such as, automobiles, wearing apparel, furniture, etc. A number of librarians have given for publication in the past several months their views regarding bright colors for book bindings, and have expressed a decided approval of the idea.

Now it is announced that the Holliston Mills, Inc., on March 1, will introduce a two toned book cloth in standard stock qualities and color effects under the name of "Span-o-tone." This is said to have the bright ap-

pearance of a two tone Spanish leather which makes it unnecessary to a large extent for publishers to use book jackets, as the Span-o-tone is distinctively decorative in its own right. This cloth has a special finish which makes it impervious to spotting in handling. The color effects range from rich subdued harmonious blends to warm bright contrasting effects. The experiment, if such it be, will be watched with interest.

Worthy Books of 1926

At the request of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation of the League of Nations, the American Library Association has again selected 40 books produced in the United States (1926) which it considers most worthy of inclusion in a world list of notable books. The world list published by the Institute is confined each year to 600 titles. The purpose of the list is to acquaint those interested in each country with the best literary production of other countries. The number allowed each country is apportioned on the basis of its total publishing output. Instructions direct that the works chosen should deal with an important subject in an original and interesting manner and be capable of being read by a person of average culture.

Two books on the American list for 1926 are by men of foreign birth, one Hindu, the other an Englishman, but these men reside permanently in the United States and their books have been published here. Therefore, their eligibility for the list has been allowed.

The compilation has had the coöperation of a number of librarians, scholars, and specialists in various fields, so that the result represents a consensus of opinion and not individual judgment.

Good Books for the Trip

The Public library, Newark, N. J., distributed at the automobile show, recently held in that city, two book lists under the general title, Good books for the trip, that were extremely popular. These were:

Motoring at Home

Bedell, M. C. Modern gypsies, '24.
Dixon, W. H. Westward hoboes, '21.
Ferguson, M. F. Motor camping on western trails, '25.
Hale, L. C. We discover New England, '15.
——We discover the Old Dominion, '16
Jessup, E. H. Motor camping book, '21.
Lewis, Sinclair. Free air, '19.
Murphy, T. D. On sunset highways, a book of motor rambles in California, '15.
Post, E. P. By motor to the Golden Gate, '16.
Putnam, N. W. West Broadway, '21.
Van de Water, F. F. The family flivvers to Frisco, '27.

Motoring Abroad

Meriwether, Lee. Seeing Europe by automobile, '11.
Paine, A. B. Car that went abroad, '21.
Peixotto, E. C. Through the French provinces, '09.
Rimington, F. C. Motor rambles in Central Europe, '27.
——Motor rambles through France, '25
Treatt, S. C. Cape to Cairo, '27.
Wharton, Edith. Motor-flight through France, '08.
Williams, E. F. Undiscovered France, '27.
Williamson, C. N. Lightning conductor, '03.

At Examination Time

I went into the library,
As is my custom during
Midquarters, and said I to
The pretty lady at the desk,
"I want a copy of Orlando Furioso; that is,
If it isn't at the binders,
Is not on reserve,
Is not set aside for graduate students,
Is not in the "Z" collection,
Is not in some professor's library,
Is not in the Arthur Upson room,
Is expurgated enough for minors to read,
Is not in the reference room."
Said she, after rummaging thru
The catalogs, fixing her hair,
Powdering her nose, and adjusting her
Delta Gamma pin,
"The book fulfills all your requirements;
It is not on reserve, in the "Z" collection,
In the Arthur Upson room, or anything,"
"Wonders of wonders," I exclaimed,
"Then might have the book?"
"You might if we had it," spake she,
"But we haven't bought it."
And then, I fainted.—*Minnesota Daily News.*

Library Schools

Carnegie library, Pittsburgh

A number of special lectures supplemented the regular courses in January. Louise H. Seaman, head of the juvenile department, Macmillan Company, gave a delightful talk on recent children's books. Miss Seaman's lecture was accompanied by slides, showing photographs of authors and illustrators, reproductions of book illustrations, etc. Marion Potts, head librarian, Schenley high school, Pittsburgh, spoke on county library work. Eleanor Carver, librarian of the Public library, Sharon, Pa., and president of the Pennsylvania library association for 1928, gave two very helpful lectures on the administration of small libraries, discussing budget, staff, relationship with board of trustees, and other related topics. Earlier in the month, Effie Power, Children's department, Cleveland public library, who is writing the A. L. A. textbook on Library work with children, was the guest of honor at a tea given by the faculty and students of the Carnegie library school.

Lucile Fargo, who is writing the A. L. A. textbook on School library work, was in Pittsburgh for a few days during the latter part of January. The students enjoyed hearing from Miss Fargo of the work she was doing and of her point of view concerning certain aspects of school library work. Dr Charters visited the school on February 10, and after having heard both Miss Flexner and Miss Fargo, the class was especially interested in his discussion of the purpose of the Curricula study which is being developed under his supervision at the University of Chicago, and of the methods used in compiling the textbooks for the various courses.

Lutie Boggs, '19, librarian, Township high school and junior college, La Salle, Illinois.
Marian Cable, '27, hospital librarian, Public library, Youngstown, Ohio.
Mrs Josephine Shumaker, '23, branch librarian, Public library, Columbus, Ohio.
Lois Smalley, '27, librarian, Henry Reis branch, Public library, Evansville, Indiana.

FRANCES H. KELLY
Principal

Drexel Institute

Meetings of the Library institute to be conducted by the Drexel library school under the auspices of the A. L. A. will be held in the Drexel Gallery, the lecture room of the new Free library of Philadelphia and the Lea library of the University of Pennsylvania. The students will attend the meetings.

Professor Alice I. Hazeltine, of the Columbia School of library service, lectured to the class on February 27 on children's libraries.

Dr Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College library, gave two lectures on the administration of a college library, January 24 and 26.

The Extension courses for school librarians, conducted by Helen Harris from 4 to 6 on Tuesdays and Thursdays and from 9 to 11 on Saturdays, opened, February 7, with a registration of 29 students. The class was addressed by Emma R. Engel, supervisor children's department, Free library of Philadelphia, on the subject of library work with children and the relation of the library to the school.

Professor Hazeltine also spoke to the school librarians on book selection for high-school boys and girls.

ANNE W. HOWLAND
Director

University of Illinois

Nine people entered this semester which opened February 8. The newcomers are mostly students who have attended previous summer sessions of the library school and who are planning to complete the work of the first year and receive the degree of bachelor of science in library science in June. The newcomers are as follows:

Conway, Eleanor Jane; Morgan, Florence Blanche; Pate, Mrs Verna Harris; Rinard, Harriet Virginia; Roy, Estella Agnes; Saunders, Mary Anna; Sister Mary Margaret Agnes (Knoer); Sister Mary Aurelius (Brennan), and Sutten, Phianna Abigail.

The total enrollment for the first year class is 83.

The second year class includes a total of 25 graduate students. Lincoln

has transferred his credits from the second year into the graduate school, as a candidate for degree of M. A. in library science.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Jerome K. Wilcox and Miss Grace L. Giffin of Salt Lake City. Mr. Wilcox expects to be recommended for the degree of M.A. in library science in August at the close of the summer session.

FRANCES SIMPSON
Assistant-director

Pratt Institute

A number of special occasions have enlivened the long stretch of January 1 to the end of the second term. The class had the pleasure of hearing Dorothy Canfield Fisher tell how she happened to write "Why stop learning?" at the meeting of the New York library club on January 26. They enjoyed a visit to the Grolier club on February 1 to see an exhibit of fine printing and bookmaking relating to Geoffroy Tory and his times. Miss Granniss herself explained the exhibit to the students.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' association was held January 14, with an attendance of 100. The class of 1928 were distributed by pairs at the different tables and so enlarged their alumni acquaintance. The guests of honor beside the director and vice-director were Anne Carroll Moore who spoke about illustrations of children's books, and Ida Haskell of the Pratt Art School who spoke for and of Elizabeth MacKinstry, author and illustrator of Puck in pasture, who was prevented by illness from being one of the guests. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Marian Cutter
Vice-president—Dorothy M. Emmel
Secretary—Grace E. Studley
Treasurer—Anna F. Weibezahl

A large proportion of the class attended a lecture on Beauty in the book by Dr H. L. Koopman of Brown university at the Metropolitan Museum.

Half of the class participated in the annual inventory of the library on Lincoln's birthday; the other half will have the same experience on Good Friday.

The lecturers this term have included our old friends Miss Rankin of the New York Municipal reference library, Miss Parker, head of the filing department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Mr Hopper and the Misses Johnston and Rose of the New York public library, and Miss Mildred G. Brown of the Camden County library, N. J.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

St. Louis public library

Members of the class taking the training in Library work with children have assisted in the radio story-hour given by the children's department each week, in addition to their regular story-telling practice at the branches.

To enable the students to have time for attendance at the A. L. A. convention, the block laboratory practice was shortened one week, and they will be given the alternative of attending the A. L. A. convention or a week of laboratory work, May 28-June 2.

Ruth Margaret Fressle, '25, is now assistant children's librarian in the library of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Minnie Isaacs, '22, has been made librarian of the Public library, Superior, Wisconsin.

Kathryn P. Mier, '25, is working in the order department of the Public library at Davenport, Iowa.

Mildred Moore, '26, has been appointed to the Central library children's department in the Los Angeles public library.

Marion M. Spear, '19, is holding a part-time position with the Municipal reference bureau at the University of Minnesota while completing her college course.

Martha M. Vaughn, '23, has been promoted from senior assistant to librarian of the City branch, Fresno County library.

Tilton Wead, '26, resigned her position as assistant in the Public library, Alton, Illinois, to become librarian of Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois.

A. E. B.

Simmons College

The time from New Year's to March 16 forms the second segment of the year, and carries the professional development on with something more of specialization. Those interested in children have elected courses in library work with children and story-telling. The others began the course in foreign bibliography.

Visits to libraries become increasingly

interesting as the students' technical knowledge grows. Brookline, Somerville and the Boston West End library branch have illustrated public libraries, and the all-day Providence and Worcester visits add college and special library aspects.

There was a chance to attend the Midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts library club, and a group visited the Beaver Country day school.

Miss DuBois spoke of Library work in the navy, and Dr Raymond Calkins of the work of the Watch and Ward Society of Boston.

By the courtesy of the Boston public library the students have had the privilege of inspecting two fine exhibits of manuscripts and early printed books. The director of the library has for years permitted the school to enjoy the advantage of special exhibits arranged to illustrate the course in the evolution of the book. Incidentally the experience quickens appreciation by these prospective librarians of the standing of the Boston public library collections among those of American libraries.

JUNE R. DONNELLY
Director

University of Washington

Bessie Greenwood, '25, is head of the catalog department in the Vancouver public library, Vancouver, B. C. Since graduation she has been cataloger at the University of Idaho library.

Elizabeth Strand, who finished work in the library school at Christmas, is now head of the catalog department at the University of Idaho library.

Dagny Sporseen, '26, has joined the circulation staff of the Seattle public library.

Edna Jarboe, '26, has been assistant in the Public library, Pocatello, Idaho, since September.

Western Reserve University

Steady work in the major subjects of the curriculum is the absorbing feature since the Christmas recess. Local lecturers have been: Jean C. Roos, head of the Robert Louis Stevenson room of the Cleveland public library, who discussed work with intermediates, and the Junior High School library; Edith L. Cook, who spoke on the Senior High School library; and Bertha K. Hatch, who spoke on the work of the Normal School library. Louise Prouty, vice-librarian of the Cleveland public library, spoke on the preparation and presentation of "Book talks to the public," January 16, and the following week gave a talk on Biography as presented to a popular audience.

Carl Vitz, librarian of the Toledo public library, is making weekly trips to Cleveland for lectures in library administration, discussing the practical aspects out of his daily experience, thus supplementing the course given by the dean.

Dr W. W. Charters of the University of Chicago, director of Curriculum study for the A. L. A., was a visitor at the school, January 26. He spoke briefly to the students on the methods used in preparing A. L. A. textbooks; and the faculty enjoyed a conference with him on curriculum matters.

ALICE S. TYLER
Dean

Summer schools

Summer courses in library science will be available, as usual, in the summer of 1928. A number of universities are already beginning to move in the matter.

The Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, will offer summer courses for library-teachers in elementary schools, particularly in platoon systems and courses in library work with children.

At the University of Michigan, an eight weeks' summer course, beginning June 25, will especially concentrate on cataloging and classification problems. Professor J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago, and Professor Margaret Mann, will offer two graduate courses. Other courses will be offered by Professor Gjelness and Professor Goodrich. Undergraduate courses will also be given by the faculty of the Michigan library school.

A summer institute for instructors in library science will again be offered by the School of Education, University of Chicago, beginning July 26. Two courses in the use of school libraries will be of interest to school librarians.

Department of School Libraries

The line between fact and fancy is, indeed, quite difficult to draw.—Walter Pater.

Library Relationships with Schools

Mary Donaldson Wade, librarian, Gates Memorial library, Port Arthur, Texas

Ever since 1876, librarians have been discussing the question of the relationship between public libraries and public schools. It was in 1876 that Charles Francis Adams, publicist and library trustee, made his memorable address in which he called attention to the fact that no bridge had been built to connect these two great educational institutions. In this speech he expressed the hope that the library might become "a more living element" in the school system and that it would be the complement of the school—"the people's college."

Localities here and there have, as Learned says, discovered that "the rational relation" between schools and libraries is one of "complete interdependence and co-operation" and a few cities have worked out highly satisfactory systems of mutual relationships in managing and financing library resources for the schools. And yet on the whole there exist highly divergent opinions as to how great an extent the two institutions should be connected.

Now is the strategic time for the library to prove to the school that it has something worth while to offer and for the two institutions to define their mutual relationships so that the best service can be given the community at the least cost. To prevent duplication, each must understand what the other is doing, and to give the community efficient service, tasks must be so apportioned that each will be assigned to the institution best fitted to perform it.

Why do I call this the strategic time? Because now as never before the schools are recognizing the importance of the library. The new methods of teaching and the new curriculum make the school library a necessity. Turn to any progressive journal on education and you will find the library referred to as "the heart of the school," "the hub," "the nucleus of the school system," or "the soul and center of school life." An examination of the new terms used in pedagogy these days will show you that practically all mean ultimately that the pupils must have at their command an abundance of books, pamphlets, magazines, and pictures.

Supervised study; extra-curricular activities; individual differences; broadening and finding courses; silent reading; abandonment of the text book and leading the pupils to search for knowledge in many books; platoon schools; the Morrison method; the Dalton plan; entire stories preferred to excerpts; exaltation of interest as the basis of economical learning; "enrichment" material for those who have mastered the minimum essentials; the new curriculum, notably that for social science courses; challenge questions—all these make it imperative that every class have library material at its command.

Progressive public schools now regard library service as a necessity. What can public libraries do to help schools meet their library needs? Rather, let us ask what are they doing?

Among services they are rendering are: 1) supplying the teacher with books to be used in the classroom, or loaned to the pupil for home reading, the teacher being furnished with materials so that she can keep a record of the circulation; 2) giving classes, especially those in the elementary schools, lessons on the use of books and libraries; 3) inviting them to use the children's room; 4) preparing bibliographies and assembling material for teachers; 5) operating branch libraries in school building or buildings on the school grounds, such libraries often being opened to the general pub-

lic and much of the expense being borne by the school board; 6) establishing, as at Indianapolis, a teacher's special library; 7) "appreciation" lessons such as those given by the branches of the Los Angeles public library and outlined in that excellent bulletin "Public library service to elementary schools"; 8) preparing for use and sometimes repairing books bought by the schools for school or classroom libraries; 9) assisting supervisors and teachers to prepare book requisitions and reading lists; 10) inviting children to prepare their lessons in the library; 11) lending to platoon school libraries books for home circulation, the books belonging to the school being used only in the school building; 12) as in Portland, giving courses to fit teachers to become librarians of platoon school libraries. This is an especially valuable service since school libraries are being installed more rapidly than librarians with the necessary qualifications can be found to take charge of them. The Bureau of Education reports that in 1926 the number of graduates from library schools in the United States was 200 less than the number required to meet this need.

Most puzzling of all are the questions of the advisability of having the same library be both a school and a public library and the problem of the relationship of school libraries to public libraries. George H. Locke, then president of the American Library Association, said, in his address at Toronto last summer, that he knew of no problems requiring more intelligent research and more careful adjustment than this second question. In some cities, as Detroit, the school libraries are managed entirely by the school, and in others, by the public libraries. But several cities have evolved satisfactory systems of coöperation, among which may be mentioned Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Portland.

Here in Port Arthur, the relationship between the schools and the library is unusually close. The city ordinance relating to Memorial library provides that the superintendent of the schools and the president of the school board be members of the library board. There are, however, six other members on the library board and the library is financed chiefly by city appropriation, hence the interests of the general public are not sacrificed to those of the schools, as it seems to me would be the case in places where the public library is administered by the school board. Moreover, our superintendent and school board are so broad-minded that they have never shown the slightest disposition to claim more service than that which is their just share, and they have been willing to pay for unusual services. Every year the school board contributes to the support of Memorial library.

As in Cleveland, Port Arthur school libraries are branches of the public library; however, the expenses of these branches are borne by the school board. Memorial library labels, catalogs, and shelf-lists all books bought by the school board for the school libraries. When the school librarians have requests which they can not fill, because their stock is deficient or exhausted, they 'phone us and, if we have it, we send what is needed. Forty easy-reading books for another second grade home room library; an equal number for a fourth grade; more poems, plays, and stories for Thanksgiving; material for National Education week, easy enough for second grade but yet interesting to fourth grade—such are the requests which come to us every week. Thru visits to the school libraries and conferences with the librarians, I endeavor to make the work more efficient and more in keeping with the ideas of the various principals.

Memorial library serves as a supplementary library for the high school, this being necessary because the book stock at the high school is very incomplete. Ten years ago when Memorial library was founded, the high-school library was discontinued. At that time, the high-school enrollment was only one-fifth what it is today, and the population of the city less than half what it is now. So the library could well

answer the needs of both the public and the school. A considerable saving was effected for the community by this arrangement. In a few years it was found desirable to establish in the high-school building libraries for the English and the history departments; soon these were consolidated and books for other departments added. The school authorities and the library are now looking forward to the time when the high school will have a library of its own large enough and sufficiently well equipped to meet all needs.

Included in our work for the high school are lessons on the use of books and libraries. The schedule calls for one lesson for every English class from the high seventh thru the high twelfth grade; all of these are followed by practice work.

The increased demand for library service from the schools is both our greatest joy and our greatest problem. It is a problem because we do not have enough money to secure as large a staff and as many books as are needed. The school board is making liberal increase in its book appropriations; e.g., in 1918 it spent $250 on books for the high school; in 1922, $500; and last year, $2,500. In 1924 the book appropriation for the elementary schools was $500; last year $2,500 was used for this purpose. But generous as these increases are, they are not sufficient to purchase all the books that the teachers and the children need, for the more books they have the more they want. Their desires increase in geometric ratio. A school's desire for books, better than anything else I know, gives me an idea of infinity.

In conclusion I wish to present for your consideration some conclusions that I have reached in regard to library relationships with schools:

1) Hard as it is to get money for schools, it is harder yet to get it for libraries. Hence schools should be encouraged to furnish all possible financial support for their school libraries. There will still be plenty for the library to do.

2) A sense of humor, genuine interest in the pupils, the habit of expecting them to do the right thing, and that intangible something which brings respect are valuable assets for the librarian who deals with school children.

3) The worker with schools needs to be acquainted with current educational practices and it is desirable that she have some teaching experience.

4) It is very difficult for the same library to serve as a school library and one for the public. However, such an arrangement is an economical one for a town or a small section of a city and it can be satisfactory if the school authorities are coöperative, if the public does not use the library much during school hours, and if the staff is alert to the needs of both school and general public. Here in Port Arthur one of our greatest helps has been the superintendent's support of our policy that at night Memorial library belongs primarily to the adults.

Library Service for Elementary Schools[1]

H. L. Turner, supervisor, Rural schools, Arkansas

Before attempting to discuss what libraries or library service can do for elementary schools, it is well to consider briefly the objectives of the elementary school. Commissioner Tigert has enumerated four objectives of the elementary school, viz., health, mastery of fundamentals as a basis of culture, personal and social efficiency, and character. These four objectives are almost an abbreviation of the seven cardinal principles of secondary education which are health, command of the fundamental processes, citizenship, vocations, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, and ethical character. All of these are just as acceptable for the elementary school as they are for the high-school, with the possible exception of vocations. The elementary school should have all these as direct conscious objectives and should even lay the

[1]Read before the Arkansas library association meeting, Nov. 11, 1927.

foundations upon which training for a vocation may rest. These various objectives for the elementary school may be summarized by saying that command of the tools of learning and the development of interests that will lead to further learning constitute the dual goal to be achieved in the elementary school.

Libraries certainly bear a vital relationship to the accomplishment of these objectives. It is a well known fact that elementary textbooks at best give only the briefest outlines of the minimum essentials. The effort of the authors to condense wide fields of knowledge to the few brief pages of a textbook has resulted in most textbooks being dry meaningless epitomes of naked facts. Dr Charles A. McMurry has characterized the usual textbooks as "graveyards of dry bones." These skeletons of subject matter must be given flesh and blood; their bare ugliness must be given richness of form and color. This is one of the services that libraries can render to the elementary schools.

In addition to vitalizing the minimum essentials of the elementary school as outlined in the textbooks, libraries may arouse interests and develop ideals that will lead pupils to higher achievements. It is largely thru books that the present generation learns from the past. Good books bring to the minds and hearts of boys and girls the highest thots and aspirations; the noblest feelings and emotions of the world's best men and women. It is thru the world of books that boys and girls may associate with the best minds and purest hearts of the past. Libraries should be the approach to this treasure for boys and girls in the elementary school for it is here that reading habits are formed. The reading tastes of life, just as most others, are formed early. Help boys and girls to love and appreciate good literature in the elementary school and nothing can displace it later in life. When libraries have done this they have rendered another immeasurable service to the elementary school.

There is an awakened interest in library facilities for the home and for the elementary school. The many duties of parents, teachers, and administrators prevent their knowing the best books available for pupils of elementary school age. The sales at book counters in the ten cent stores, the de luxe sets found in many homes and schools are evidence of the interest in books, as well as the craftiness of unscrupulous agents. The new standards for approved elementary schools in this state are adding impetus to the demand for elementary school libraries. The new county library law has encouraged the desire for more and better library facilities. Many county superintendents are now in the process of building up their own circulating libraries. With all this awakened interest in libraries, many grievous mistakes will be made unless adequate service is rendered by the only people capable of rendering it—trained librarians.

Parents must be informed on the importance of proper reading matter in the homes. They must understand the fundamental relationship existing between the reading matter of the home and the work of the school. They must be supplied lists of suitable books for children, such lists indicating the editions, prices and places where books may be obtained. This service to the parents will aid in a most effective manner the securing of library facilities for elementary schools and also in making effective the use of such libraries after they are secured for the schools.

The teachers in the elementary schools of Arkansas as a whole are not qualified to select library books for the pupils under their instruction. Recent statistics show that 19 per cent of those teaching the rural schools have had nothing beyond the eighth grade themselves and that 57 per cent of them are less than graduates of a four year high-school course.. Not only is their general training limited, but they have had no experience in the use of adequate library facilities. A recent

bulletin of the state librarian shows that 41.1 per cent of the elementary schools in the state have any kind of library facilities. Extended observation has shown that the per cent of schools having anything like adequate elementary library facilities is much lower than this.

The new county library law was passed largely as a result of the persistent efforts of librarians. The development as a result of the passage of this law must be carefully guided. Many quorum courts will be asked for appropriations for books with no provision for their care or administration. The county circulating library can render a most beneficial service to rural schools if well chosen and wisely administered. The Free Library Service bureau has served well in this fight so far. Continued vigilance and untiring efforts must continue if this good law is wisely administered. Much hard earned money has been spent unnecessarily in the unwise purchasing of books. Parents, teachers and administrators need the help of librarians in purchasing books. The problem in buying books for elementary schools is, what are the best books, the best editions, and best places to buy? The librarian's service to those seeking library facilities for elementary schools is to help solve this problem. Its solution must come from work at both ends of the line. Dealers must be informed of the needs, and purchasers must be told where to buy.

It seems to me then, that the chief lines of service that librarians may render the elementary schools in this state are: first, to provide lists of suitable books indicating editions, prices and dealers; second, to aid all the forces that may be interested in the establishment of county library service under the provisions of the law; and third, to encourage local dealers to aid schools in securing the books suitable for elementary libraries.

The New England library conference will be held in Portland, Me., in the last week in June.

College Library Expenditures

A survey of Southern California college and university library expenditures for year 1925-6, was compiled, April, 1927, by W. H. Kerr, librarian of Pomona College, Claremont, California. Some other figures are given for comparison.

	Books per capita		Management per capita	
	Students	Faculty	Students	Faculty
Patton standard[1]	$10	$120	$15	$180
Occidental	8.18	73.77	21.00	189.34
Pomona	7.06	74.26	13.34	140.24
Redlands	7.27	111.11	6.45	98.88
Univ. Cal., L. A.	7.51	275.86	9.39	344.82
Univ. So. Cal.	2.89	95.80	5.36	176.20
Whittier	4.49	53.57	5.62	66.44
Averages	6.23	114.06	10.19	152.65
14 New England colleges av.[2]	9.39	105.00		
27 Mid-West colleges av. (1924)[3]	4.87	75.80		
6 Congregational colleges (1925) av[4]	8.46			

References:

1 Patton, Walter M. The college library budget. *Libraries* 31: 151–5, March 1926.

2 Lewis, Willard P. In report of meeting of New England college libraries, May 28–29, 1926. *Libraries* 31: 356-7, July 1926. —Same art., *Libr. j.* 51: 576, June 15, 1926.

3 Pritchett, Betty H., comp. (Tabulation of statistics from 27 college liraries, 1923–4) —Mimeographed, 2 sheets. Author, c/o Coe College library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

4 Ewing, Marion J., comp. College library budgets, May 1925 (statistics from 6 college libraries). —Mimeographed, 2 sheets. Pomono College library, Claremont, California.

Excerpts from the annual report, 1926-1927, of the Board of Education for Librarianship, have been issued in pamphlet form with the title, Standards and curricula in school librarianship. An important page in this is a list of the accredited library schools for 1926-27.

When the French flyer, Bleriot, landed near Dover Castle after the first flight across the English channel, a facetious bystander remarked, "This machine may fly all right, but what use is it?"

"Of what use is a baby?" replied Bleriot.

School Librarians

School Library Yearbook, number 2, is to be published soon under the editorship of Harriet A. Wood, of Minnesota, who is chairman of the Education committee of the A. L. A.

Like number 1, the volume will contain a directory of "librarians and assistants in elementary, secondary, private and parochial schools, normal schools and colleges, and in school library departments of public libraries. Institutional members of the A. L. A. in the above classifications will also be included."

Arrangement of members by state will make this an especially useful list for school information in each region.

All school librarians and assistants who join the A. L. A. before April 1 will be included in the directory.

Members are asked to pass this information on to school librarians and assistants who are not members in order that the list from each state be made as representative as possible.

Volume 2 will repeat two features of number 1: reports of progress in school library work, and the directory of school librarians. Other features will be an article by Dean William F. Russell on some tendencies in education as they may influence the school library of the future; some appreciation talks on books tried out in Los Angeles; a tentative score card for rating high-school libraries; a list of standards approved by educational and library associations; the points in education necessary as equipment for high-school positions, etc.

A committee of state chairmen has been appointed to secure local membership in the school libraries section of the A. L. A. which, of course, opens all the privileges of the A. L. A. to section members.

The list of the state committees are as follows:

List of members of School Libraries' Section membership committee for 1928

Eleanor M. Witmer, chairman, Public Schools library, Denver, Colo.

Miss McCarnes of Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J. has charge of the Eastern section of the United States.

Alabama, Louise Roberts, Woodlawn High School library, Birmingham

Arizona, Thomas B. Cookson, State Teachers College library, Tempe

Arkansas, Mary Hines, High School library, Ft. Smith.

California, Mrs Elizabeth R. White, City schools, Long Beach

Colorado, Irene Hamer, North High School library, Denver

Connecticut, Frances Bickford, Central High School library, Bridgeport

Delaware, Della Frances Northey, Wilmington Institute library, Wilmington; Mrs Margaret M. Ross, Wilmington High school library, Wilmington.

Florida, Mrs E. W. Doran, Senior High School library, St. Petersburg

Georgia, Julia McCullough, Commercial High School library, Atlanta

Idaho, Helen H. Miller, High School library, Boise

Illinois, Mildred Warren, Mt. Vernon Township High School library, Mt. Vernon

Indiana, Erdean McCloud, Public library, Ft. Wayne

Iowa, Vera Dixon, supervisor school libraries, Board of Education, Des Moines

Kansas, Odella Nation, Teachers College library, Pittsburg

Kentucky, Margie Helm, State Normal School library, Bowling Green

Louisiana, Anna E. Foster, Southwestern La. Inst. library, Lafayette.

Maine, Helen Robinson, High School library, Portland

Maryland, Martha J. Thomas, Beall High School library, Frostburg

Massachusetts, Mrs Caroline Siebens, High School library, Brookline

Michigan, Lois Shortess, Michigan State library, Lansing

Minnesota, Elizabeth Scripture, John Marshall High School library, Minneapolis

Mississippi, Mrs A. G. Lahman, High School library, Hattiesburg

Missouri, Esther Peers, Manual Training High School library, Kansas City

Montana, Inez Haskins, High School library, Butte

Nebraska, Mabel Harris, Teachers College library, Lincoln

Nevada, L. E. Pringle, Churchill County High School library, Fallon

New Hampshire, Aline Colton, High School library, Manchester

New Jersey, Mabel F. McCarnes, Peddie School library, Hightstown; Bertha Northwood, Junior High School No. 1, Trenton.

New Mexico, Ella La Bar, High School library, Albuquerque

New York, Catherine Love, N. Y. State College for Teachers, Albany

North Carolina, Mrs Frank Koos, R. J. Reynolds High School library, Winston-Salem

North Dakota, Mrs H. W. Byrnes, N. D. State Teachers College library, Mayville

Ohio, Helen Lewis, Board of Education library, Cleveland
Oklahoma, Eva Chowning, Central High School library, Oklahoma City
Oregon, Dorothy E. Smith, Library Association, Portland
Pennsylvania, Phebe Pomeroy, Peabody High School library, Pittsburgh
Rhode Island, Hilda Combe, High School of Commerce library, Providence
South Dakota, Mrs Maud Russell Carter, State Normal School library, Spearfish
South Carolina, Mrs Lucia G. Smith, 98 Church St., Charleston.
Tennessee, Mrs C. L. Davidson, Sam A. Conner Br. public library, Chattanooga
Texas, Clara Mays, Mark Twain Jr. High School library, San Antonio
Utah, Orpha Kiser, High School library, Salt Lake City
Vermont, Mildred Cook, F. L. Dept., Board of Education, Montpelier
Virginia, Elizabeth Roberts, Lane High School library, Charlottesville; Mary Louise Dinwiddie, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Washington, J. M. Hitt, State library, Olympia; Mary Lytle, Ballard High School library, Seattle.
West Virginia, Anna Kemp, Bethany College library, Bethany
Wisconsin, Almere Scott, Extension Div., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
Wyoming, Dorothy Hale, High School library, Cheyenne
Canada, Jean Merchant, Provincial Normal School library, Toronto

Educational Conferences

The eighth annual Ohio State educational conference will be held at the Ohio State University, April 12-14, 1928. The program is essentially complete and includes 32 eminent speakers from practically the entire country.

A conference on education and the future America is to be held at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, April 10-11. The occasion, important in itself, will also mark the inauguration of William Fletcher Russell as dean of Teachers College.

Plans are under way in the 1928 program of the Maine Development commission for a state-wide survey to determine the needs of higher education in Maine for the next 10 years and the formulation of methods by which these needs can be met. The work will be financed and carried on under the institutional leadership of the University of Maine, as one of the four educational centers of the state. The cooperating colleges will be Bowdoin, Colby and Bates, with the probable engagement of the consulting expert for the survey committee.

Is the library in any of this?

Library Service in Connecticut

The Connecticut Schools, for February, 1928, is devoted to a review of educational facilities and progress in the state of Connecticut under the direction of the State board of education. This is a special number intended for presentation at the meeting of the N. E. A., Department of superintendence, February 25. In this is emphasized the idea that in Connecticut library service is recognized as an integral part of all plans for education. The following presentation is given by Mrs Johnson of the Connecticut library committee:

The Connecticut public library committee consists of five persons appointed annually by the State board of education to give the communities advice and assistance in the organization, establishment and administration of free public libraries. It gives to these libraries aid in selecting and cataloging books, and in library management. A state grant is available for the purchase of books. The library committee also provides and has the supervision of libraries in the penal and charitable institutions of the state.

A visitor and an inspector of libraries is employed to take charge of the work. There are 154 libraries receiving grants of books and 41 additional libraries provide library service for all but 16 towns. Traveling libraries are sent out by the Connecticut public library committee for three months.

A constantly increasing number of school buildings are provided with rooms devoted exclusively to library purposes and many are in charge of trained librarians. There are 28 high-school libraries with full-time librarians and nine libraries with less organization. The state-grant libraries provide collections of books for schools remote from a library.

School Community Branch Libraries

A Reply to Libraries

The timeliness and value of the report of the Education committee of the Chicago City club is questioned in one of your articles designated Destructive Criticism recently brought to my attention.

As I aided the committee in the compilation of this report on Public Library branches in public school buildings and am one of those mentioned in the article, it falls to me to respond. I thank the editor for the opportunity to do so.

Is it not constructive to present and discuss a plan put forward and operated by librarians themselves in many cities that saves spending library money on brick, marble and mortar and puts that cost into from three to four times as many library branches in school buildings for books, equipment, supplies and services of additional librarians?

Even if only a claim made by librarians who have experimented in that field, it looks like a challenge to the library profession whose ideals are library service and adult education for the whole American democracy, yet with funds necessarily limited.

If 20 years or more mark the time Librarian Ranck has been developing the school community library in Grand Rapids to the point where independent library branches are not built and the public funds thus economized give that city five library community branches where Chicago has one, surely a club devoted to civic affairs may have a reasonable interest in investigating such possibilities of benefit to themselves and their families.

When St. Louis has adopted the school community library as a policy after five years of experimentation; Kansas City declines to build any but regional branch buildings; Washington, D. C., secures the sanction of the U. S. Congress for an extended program of school community branches after an elaborate presentation; and testimony comes in from a wide group of cities and librarians, some unfavorable, but more that is favorable; then it does seem as if a reasonable amount of data is available to both librarians and interested citizens for comparative study. A number of leading librarians have commended our report.

In Chicago

In Chicago no possible prospective funds for the Public library will permit it to approximate the building program of the public schools. Forty-eight new schools are to be built this year alone, to say nothing of 30 additions to other buildings. Seventy-five new junior high schools with library spaces larger than those in St. Louis schools, and having separate outside entrances and separate heating, have been projected. Several already have been built and are ready for library coöperation.

The Public library has erected but seven new buildings in half a century and will do well if it builds two or three new buildings in the next three years. It simply hasn't the money and can't get it. The new mill tax is a bagatelle, and will no more than modernize the central library and build all the regional branches it ought to have.

Twenty new school buildings are to be erected in several regions in Chicago's 216 square miles of magnificent distances, where there is now but one library branch, owned, rented or coöperative.

The map prepared by A. P. Allen of the Education committee, whose report is included in our report showing the above facts, the location of these school and present library buildings and the estimated density of population 20 years hence was submitted by him when we had our hearing before the Public Library board. The two educational boards of the city, library and school, had never jointly considered the relation to each other of their respective building programs involving the expenditure of perhaps a hundred million dollars of educational funds. Both Library Board and the

school authorities to whom the same material was presented, seemed to be glad to see this, to them new, visualization. The two Boards operate as independent units and understanding civic committees apparently can be helpful in this as in other fields of municipal government by urging or facilitating coöperation.

Coöperation between the Public library and the Park board for the past 25 years has resulted in 19 field house library branches circulating three million of Chicago's total eleven million circulation. Without that aid, our city would stand lower than twentieth, where it now is, in circulation for cities of the U. S. having 200,000 population or more. With the help of school branches where educational facilities and home contacts are far superior to park locations, circulation would be advanced.

The City Club committee

Mr Allen of our Committee on education has been referred to. He is head of the Commercial Engineering department of the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. whose maps showing estimated density of population 20, and even 40, years hence as a basis for locating telephone buildings and trunk lines, have been used as standard by research groups in many lines.

The assistant-librarian of the Public library, Mr Levin, is another member and sat at nearly every meeting where the subject was discussed by the Education committee. Three of the subcommittee members were publishing or book men, one a scientist, and two, lawyers—a typical cross-section of a club committee. Mr Rex, another member, in the regular line of his work as Municipal reference librarian, had unusual facilities for getting reports and information from many cities. He also had 10 years of service in the Chicago public library, had a knowledge of circulation department work, and later assisted Mr Legler when he was zoning the city for library service. Mr Rex is now president of the Illinois Special Libraries association and has been a librarian for 30 years.

Since my own experience was mentioned in the article, may I say, that altho never in circulation work, I did not feel disqualified for serving on and advising with the committee. Otherwise the matter has no particular moment. I happened to be more than "a few years" in library work, in fact 11—first in Chicago, where for two years I was secretary of the Chicago library club, and later in Washington, D. C., where I entered a library position upon civil service library examination held in 80 cities that required some general knowledge of the field. An extensive private bibliography of library and museum extension was prepared by me when in the Library of Congress. When I voluntarily retired from that library, it was partly to undertake educational extension work for which I felt better fitted and in which I have been engaged for the past 20 years.

The National Community Center association (of which I was secretary for several years and, at present am an officer) is directly and vitally interested in the development of the school community center for leisure time uses and for library and other educational opportunities.

Imagine 57 evening schools or community centers serving fifty thousand adults in Chicago, and the much larger number of such educational "institutes" in the future, with books left out. Workshops, class rooms, laboratories, gymnasiums, lecture and social halls with motion picture equipment, art gallery, sculpture hall, music recital rooms—as the new standard junior high-school building plans have all these—and then a school library room with reference books padlocked for evening public use and perhaps a sign hung up referring all these people for book information to some library branch building say two or more miles distant.

The City Club studies and the A. L. A.

The members of the City club are not supposed to be experts necessarily

in the lines they take up for study, as I understand it, but citizens and taxpayers interested in the progress of their city, whether it is the police, the courts, transportation, or education.

If they cannot consider, discuss, and report on any of these or other public policies of the city, for the benefit of other citizens, they may as well go out of business so far as their public or civic work is concerned.

To be sure they must secure the best possible advice and information on all sides of the subject. This is what the Education committee commenced doing over a year and a half ago—and its report was published before the City Hall-Public library crisis of the present administration and had nothing to do with it whatsoever. Mr Roden, the public librarian, in fact has been a valued member of the club for 20 years or more.

Not only were there ample discussions of the data secured by the subcommittee before the general Education committee over all that period, but hearings of officials such as Mr Roden and also Mr Bogan, now acting superintendent of schools, and others. Both sides were presented in the final report.

The American Library Association was called upon by the Committee and the Board to further study the subject from the librarian's point of view for the very purpose of impartially securing the fullest light on the subject from the agency best equipped to give it.

Mr Milam, its secretary, met with our committee, and stated in response to inquiries, that an invitation from the City club with this end in view, would be an appropriate way to emphasize the importance in the minds of the City club men of having the A. L. A. undertake such an investigation. The A. L. A. Executive Committee felt the request was in order and a strong committee representing all shades of opinion about this matter, as we are informed, is now at work, with the head of the St. Louis public library, former New York City assistant public librarian, Dr Bostwick, in charge. By personal visits to different cities and otherwise, their report will be valuable and anticipated with wide interest.

The data and its accuracy

As to the points of accuracy in the material published by the City club, and questioned in your article, may I take them up one by one:

1) In general, as the report is a compilation of quotations and excerpts of reports by librarians and school men themselves, with page reference, or dates given for possible verification, we shall have to stand on the accuracy of these statements as copied.

2) As to the views of Mr Herbert Putnam on the subject, Mr Putnam's letter of December 11, 1925 to Librarian Bowerman, quoted in full by us, was inspired by what he had before him in Mr Bowerman's proposal to Congress of school library collections for community use as an integral part of the whole plan for the District of Columbia library, similar as specified to the plans adopted in Grand Rapids, St. Louis, and Kansas City. On this basis, Mr Putnam referring to branch school collections, added, altho in the next paragraph, "as complete as that which has become standard in other cities." Mr Bowerman, with Congressional approval and this encouragement, is proceeding with a generous plan of school community libraries.

3) Whether circulation is increased manifold by the larger number of school branches than independent branch buildings that can be opened with the same money, is perhaps best met by Librarian Ranck's statement, which shows that the constituency of a new branch grows from new readers rather than from a shifting of existing users from another branch.

4) That the objections to school community libraries are chiefly on the comparatively minor questions of administrative difficulties in coöperation with another body, rather than on the major questions of service, economy

and distribution, was brought out conspicuously in the printed bulletin on reports of investigators, of the St. Louis public library, issued by it, July, 1922. The new data that came to us impressed us with the same fact. There might be a genuine disagreement about this dependent on a variety of factors, but that was our conclusion.

5) As to the relations of the New York public library and the New York School collections, we have had this looked up again, and find it correct as stated, judging by our correspondence from the New York school department. Were this school circulation and that of Brooklyn and Queens added to the New York Public's figures there would be a gross circulation of about twenty-five million against Chicago's eleven million, which includes Chicago's school circulation.

6) We did not state, as to the cities cited, that their public libraries are operating all their school libraries as community libraries. That would be far too sweeping, and untrue. But we stated that an increasing number of cities are experimenting with or extending the plan. Eight of the cities misunderstood in the article, viz. Dayton, Brooklyn, Los Angeles, Gary, Muskegon, Milwaukee, Detroit, New York City, we grouped specifically under a large caption "Cities Partially Favorable or Unsuccessful."

7) As to the Chicago Blackstone branch, the cost of the building was not in question. It was mentioned only for comparisons of circulation with a St. Louis school community branch almost equal in numbers in the second year. The Blackstone is a much older, and more commodious and well-appointed independent branch building. A school branch and good librarian can compete with it, and save the cost of a separate building.

8) As to quality of service being paramount to cost and circulation, doubtless this is generally true. But association, we think, with an educational center like a school or community center enhances this service to children as well as to adults. At the same time is not wider distribution of service thru the largest possible number of branches to all who support the library, a matter of justice? The use of school buildings assures this.

As Congress was told by Mr Bowerman, in his argument for money for fifteen school community branches that would multiply service in all outlying parts of the city, (and for other but independent branches he favors):

> The Public library (in Washington) scarcely exists for a large part of the population of the District. A large number of residents . . . are practically denied access to the library from having no branch library near their homes, and from being compelled to take long and expensive street-car journeys to the Central library, or to one of the few branches only to find . . . ("congestion") . . . with throngs of readers and that the service is therefore slow.

Chicago is confronted with a critical library situation. This is due to lack of building funds that will continue as in other cities. Many have changed to a policy of more immediate service. Should not we? Utmost coöperation between the Chicago Library and School Boards seems to our committee the way out.

EDWARD L. BURCHARD
Chicago, Ill.

A Mental Shrine

The days of considering a library as a mausoleum for the preservation of a collection of books have passed away. Farther away from us in the West than in more conservative parts of the world; and we have come to think that our libraries should be places in which the fewer the books there are the better the library is working. That is, a book in the home is worth a dozen on the library shelves.

This attitude has all the efficiency of modern plant management to commend it and one would not wish to return to the old idea; but, perhaps, as in most of our eager, out-reaching notions, we have, perforce, lost the charm, the atmosphere, the leisureliness, the quiet beauty of the old days when a library was the scholar's retreat. Perhaps, also, we do uncon-

sciously regret those old days and for that reason everywhere we try by architecture, paintings and decorations of all sorts to recapture the beauty of quiet, unhurried, undemocratic times.

In the midst of the hurly-burly of the school day, the hastening from one room to another, the ordered activity of the class room and the athletic field, there should be one place in the school where the whole atmosphere is entirely different; where there is a sense of repose and a lack of nerve excitation. The school library is logically that place. And quite apart from the inestimable value of the reading and the books there is a distinct value in this room as a cultural center for dignity and quiet beauty. For this reason librarians feel that their rooms should be furnished and decorated in an entirely different manner from the class room. In Los Angeles, we have become used to our dignified libraries, and it is difficult to realize that in some places school libraries still have desks clamped to the floors, these same floors uncovered, the students forbidden to move from their seats, and with books still behind locked doors. And that only recently in some places the idea of fine solid tables and comfortable chairs is still being looked upon as the invention of an extravagant and slothful age. But these accessories are to sensitive people the true accompaniment of books and to the communion of souls between writer and reader. Without being irreverent we may almost come to think that the feeling for the accompaniment of pictures, flowers and beautiful—that is—dignified solid furniture—with books is a little part of the religious instinct by which we seek to surround the best and highest of our feelings with the finest that we can give.

In our humble way we must strive in a school library to produce the atmosphere of a mental shrine; where the senses are unconsciously led towards concentration and study and away from the obvious and commonplace. Many a boy and girl has discovered that a "hard" book can be enjoyed if his or her surroundings have that indefinable quality of repose which attunes the soul to things of the mind and spirit. Pictures, statues, *objets d'art,* flowers and plants—all these find their fitting place in a library, and here is where the appreciation of them will be keenest; for the interaction of the mind between them and reading is an enhancement of each.

More and more we are coming to feel that a library is an oasis of beauty in our hurried lives. We come to any of them; school, college, or public library, as to a cathedral where our minds, which have been beaten upon by many contacts of personalities and ideas, can resolve themselves and seek comfort and refreshment "as well for the body as for the soul." If we can make a student feel that refreshment of soul thru a book, he will come to feel also, one day, that the true accompaniment of the communion of books is quiet beauty of surroundings and he will turn oftener and oftener from the tawdry and extravagant pastimes which are continually appealing for his time and which vitiate his taste.

To develop and foster a love of reading is the school librarian's first commandment, but the second is like unto it—to foster a love of quiet and solid dignity of environment. And that, perhaps, goes far towards all the law and the prophets.

Ethelwyn Lawrence
Librarian
Los Angeles high school

Education should destroy the idols of intolerance and prejudice. William Dana Orcutt in his "Quest of the perfect book" says, "'The humanist,' Doctor Biagi explained to me, 'whether ancient or modern, is one who holds himself open to receive Truth, unprejudiced as to its source, and—what is more important—after having received Truth realizes his obligation to the world to give it out again, made richer by his personal interpretation.'"

News From the Field

East

The Public library of Farmington, N. H., was destroyed when the town building in which it was housed, burned, February 10.

Gertrude E. Robson, Simmons '09, has accepted the position of Curator of the Abernethy collection of the Middlebury College library, Middlebury, Vermont.

The books in the library of Dartmouth College were moved into the new Baker building, preparatory to arrangement in time for the dedication which will take place as one of the events of commencement next June.

Raymond L. Walkley, for some years librarian of the University of Maine, Orono, will leave at the end of the college year to become director of the reorganization of Tufts College library, Massachusetts.

The will of the late Professor A. C. Coolidge, director of Harvard University libraries, bequeaths a large part of his estate to Harvard University. After naming a number of bequests, the will provides that "the income of the residue of the estate shall be used for the purchase of books for the college library. If the residue amounts to more than $200,000, the excess is to be used for the administration of the library."

The annual report of the Public library, Rockville, Conn., records: Circulation, 73,216v., a considerable increase over last year; registered borrowers, 3409; number of volumes on shelves, 18,564. The library has been specially fortunate in receiving gifts of books this year. The children's room was refurnished and rearranged during the year, and the new L. B. desk adds to the beauty of the room and the convenience of the work. The library has a constantly growing demand for books for the lower grades of the schools and is in need of considerable addition to book stock for that work. The large collection of mounted pictures is stored in filing cabinets and is in constant use in the schools.

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Central Atlantic

John Hugo Klaren, Drexel '26, has accepted a position as library assistant at Haverford College library.

Esther H. Eby, Drexel '24, has accepted the position of librarian at the Junior high school, White Plains, N. Y.

L. Valeta King, Drexel '24, resigned as librarian of the Great Neck public library to enter the New York University on February 7.

John H. Dougherty, Ill. '24-25, has resigned his position at the University of Missouri library and is assistant-librarian of the Cooper Union, New York City.

The marriage is announced of Grace A. Anderson, Ill. '23-24, to Clair C. Olson. Mrs Olson will continue to live in Rochester, N. Y., her address being 253 Alexander Street.

Florence B. McGlachlin, Ill. B. L. S., '00, who has been since her marriage not connected professionally with library work, was appointed January 1 to the librarianship of Central rural school, Chazy, N. Y.

Myron W. Getchell, Ill. B. L. S. '22, has been released from the librarianship at Eastern State Normal School, Madison, S. D., to accept an appointment on the editorial staff of the Decimal Classification with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Mr and Mrs Getchell (Louise Winn, Ill. '27) will be in Washington about March 1.

According to its report, the Steele Memorial library, Elmira, N. Y., is in a

way becoming a county library for Chemung county. Since library stations are dotting the whole countryside, the work is limited only by the money available, which is $3000 annually to serve a population of 24,000 outside the city limits of Elmira. The circulation last year was 35,373.

The report of the Public library of Utica, N. Y., records: A turnover of books, 6.4 times, resulting in an increase of 33,022v. over the previous year; books on the shelves, 110,546; circulation, 553,143v., 5.44 per capita. Attention is called to the valuable collection of rare and unusual books which is the property of the library but which, for lack of space and because of the expense involved for preparation, is not available for use. Many of these volumes are duplicates of the famous Harvard possessions. The industrial collections in the library have received special attention and many new additions have been made. There are 24,415 registered borrowers, 24 per cent of the population.

The annual report of the Public library of Schenectady, N. Y., shows a growth in activity which is making full demand on all the material. The library has been forced to borrow books from other libraries to meet its demands. Pupils from the schools give the reference room an appearance of a study hall. The books in the useful arts are steadily growing in usefulness by the demands from the shops. Number of books on the shelves, 72,793; borrowers, 15,696; circulation, 369,939v. Annual receipts—annual appropriation, $38,000; special appropriation for building and repairs, $8700; fines, $3088; total $50,641. Expenditures—salaries, $20,245; books, binding and periodicals, $13,234; building repairs, $9871; total expenditure, $50,600.

Central

Beatrice Clugston, Simmons '25, has joined the staff of the Public library, Dayton, Ohio.

Among the various bequests of the late Edward L. Ryerson, of Chicago, is a gift of $50,000 for the Newberry library.

Leonore K. Schuppert, Ill., '23-24, is librarian of the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

Clement W. Andrews, since 1896 librarian of The John Crerar library of Chicago, resigned, January 24. Mr Andrews' resignation was due to ill health.

Anne C. MacDonald, Simmons '23-'24, died, January 24, in Detroit after an illness of several months. Miss MacDonald was on the staff of the Detroit public library.

Frances Mitchell has resigned the librarianship of the West Berkeley library to take charge of the loan department of the Withers library, Bloomington, Illinois.

Julian S. Fowler, for some time librarian of Cincinnati University, has been named librarian of Oberlin College, Ohio, to succeed the late Professor A. S. Root. Mr Fowler will take his new position, September 1.

The Public library of East St. Louis, Ill., has shown an increase of more than 50,000 in the number of those who have used the library in its first year in the new building. The circulation for the year was 217,286v., an increase of nearly 42,000 over last year.

The annual report of the Public library of Mansfield, Ohio, records: Borrowers registered, 8458; circulation, 177,334v., of which the main library

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furnished 129,902v., stations, 26,618v. and the county stations, 20,814v.; number of books on shelves, 138,151.

Another new librarian has come to Chicago. The directors of the Crerar library have appointed as Mr. Tweedell's successor Randell French, B.A. (Mich. '21), B.L.S. (N. Y. S. '25), formerly assistant in the University of Michigan library, some time assistant cataloger in the Crerar, for the past two years, technology librarian of the Toledo public library and for several years a teacher in the University of Michigan library summer school. Mr French will begin his service in the Crerar library in the middle of March.

By action of the Board of regents of the University of Minnesota, a department of archives is to be developed at the University library under the direction of Mr Walter, the librarian. University documents of historical importance, original letters and papers of faculty members, and other manuscript material on the history and development of the university will be kept in the archives. A few volumes of manuscripts containing papers of Ex-president Cyrus Northrup, of Dr Folwell, for a long time a professor and librarian of the university and now president-emeritus, and record books of various student and university organizations have already been collected.

The report of the activities of the Public library, Chillicothe, Ohio, shows a steady growth in both circulation and general use of the library: Number of books sent out last year, 108,733 (the new fiction is provided wholly from receipts of rental collections); registered borrowers, 8929; receipts, $7929; expenditures, $5799. The library seems to be flourishing notwithstanding the absence of the librarian, Burton E. Stevenson, who is now in Paris and who was granted a year's leave of absence without pay. Miss Marie Hellmuth was reëlected acting-librarian for the period of one year.



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South

The annual report for 1927 of the Public library, Clarksdale, Miss., is a record of most excellent activity. Books in the library, 29,000; circulation in town and county, 77,611; readers in the library, 15,395; stations in county, 31; colored stations, 6; income, $13,590; expense $13,531.

Virginia public schools now contain 642,000 books in their school libraries, an increase of 181,273v. in the past five years, according to the report of the superintendent of public instruction for Virginia. An annual appropriation by the state of $25,000 to meet local appropriations and donations on the state aid plan is recommended.

The Free Library Service bureau of Arkansas has received a grant of $700 from the American Library Association to replace books destroyed in recent floods, the money to be used to buy books for schools and public libraries. The book fund of the bureau now totals $4700. The national Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority recently granted $2000 yearly to the book fund to be administered thru the bureau.

West

The Public library of Kansas City, Kansas, has just closed a successful year. The circulation increased more than 32,000v. and the number of cardholders increased 9645. Circulation, 334,153v., 75 per cent fiction; cardholders, 21,842.

The annual report of the Public library of Leavenworth, Kansas, records a circulation, in both city and the traveling libraries, of 124,984v.; borrowers registered, 5486, which is 32 per cent of the population; books in the library, 32,803; receipts for the year, $7920; expenditures, $7919, of which $4200 was spent for salaries and $1426 for books.

Pacific coast

Helene M. Greene, W. R. U. '24, is now cataloger in the San Diego county library, San Diego, California.

Mrs Helen G. Nelson for some time school librarian at Anaheim, Cal., has been appointed librarian of the City library, Ontario, Cal.

Annebell Fraser Leidendeker, Ill. B. L. S., '08, has a position as senior assistant in the science and technical department of the Public library, Los Angeles.

The Frederick Kluge library of 11,000v. has been given to University of California at Los Angeles. The collection is specially rich in books relating to language in the form of dialects and secret lore. As editor of a dictionary of the German language, Prof Kluge won international fame.

The 15,000 volumes of the late Alexander F. Morrison, a lawyer of San Francisco, was formally presented and dedicated to the use of the students of the University of California on February 5. The collection, which is valued at $100,000, has been placed in the Doe library.

Katherine D. Jones, for 22 years connected with the Public library, Oakland, California, died in New York, February 6, following her return from a leave of absence which had been spent in a tour of Europe. Miss Jones was first assistant in the circulation and registration department since 1912 and was recently promoted to be first assistant-librarian.

A series of informal book talks to the public, which for several years has been a feature of the library service of the Public library, Portland, Oregon, has been resumed. The talks will follow the plans of former years and will be given again by Mrs Virginia C. Bacon, library advisor in adult education. Talks for March are to be given on: The Ring and the book, The Concord group and the new biography, and Thomas Hardy.

Anna G. Hall has been named librarian of the West Berkeley branch library of the Public library, Berkeley, California. Miss Hall was formerly connected with the state library service of New York, at Albany, and later was librarian at Endicott, N. Y. For some time past she has been librarian, Umatilla County, Oregon. Miss Hall is particularly interested and very effective in work with the foreign born.

The Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery, at San Marino, Calif., which once served as the home of the late Henry E. Huntington, has been opened as a gallery to which the public will be admitted. Entrance will be limited. Visiting hours are 1:30-4 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

Dr Max Farrand, director of research in the library, has stated that this is to be a free research library, art gallery, museum and botanical garden, and the library shall be for reference and research only, for the use and benefit of all qualified persons, subject to such suitable rules and regulations governing the use thereof as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of trustees. The collection is one of the most far-reaching in the world, and the treasure houses of the latter have been searched and sometimes stripped to provide its contents.

A circulation of 2,745,293, an increase of 163,809 over 1926, marks the largest year's work of the Library Association of Portland. In addition to this record, the library reports the opening of a new branch, the addition of an enlargement to a bungalow branch, and the equipment and opening of a reading room in the county.

The library hours in the reference, technical and periodical departments

of the Main library were advanced to 10 o'clock from 9:30, p. m., thus giving more time for serious study and an increase of time for those who use the meeting and assembly rooms of the library.

A course in bibliography was given for and at the request of the library staff by the University of Oregon extension division. The course embraced all subjects in which librarians were interested and a different professor discussed the subject as well as its outstanding books each week.

There were 2405 interviews held by the library adviser in Adult Education. Eighteen of "Read-a-Book-Together" clubs have been started. The library provides the books and a supplementary list and the club is definitely started by the library adviser.

Courses were conducted by members of the Library staff for the University of Oregon Extension Division in children's literature and library routine for teachers in the platoon schools, and a summer library course was given at the Marylhurst (sisters) summer normal school.

Foreign

Those having in charge the work of erecting the new Louvain library in Belgium have set July 4, 1928, as the day on which the library will be dedicated. The Belgian ambassador to the United States and the architect, Mr Whitney Warren of New York, have agreed to this date and preparations will be begun with that in view.

Prof. William A. Nitze, head of the department of Romance languages, University of Chicago, will explore the uncataloged resources of the Vatican library for manuscripts of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. Professor Nitze is one of the foremost American authorities on the Italian, Spanish and French legends of the Holy Grail.

A Successful Campaign

The American library in Paris received word from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund, some months ago, that if its annual income reached $36,000 it might expect an additional $6000 from the Fund. The American newspapers in Paris took over the task of interesting the residents in Paris, and so well was the campaign conducted that in two weeks the difference between the library's assured income of $30,500 and the specified amount, that on the last day that amount, $36,000, was subscribed.

A very wide interest was taken in the matter, as the large number of contributions of varying size testified —all from Americans with the exception of three French and one Russian contributors. The funds contributed will be used to strengthen the international and reference departments, the circulating section being already self-supporting.

The American library in Paris is fast becoming the outstanding signal abroad for the dissemination of facts about America. It deserves support from both Europe and America.

Wanted—By Lawrence College Library, Appleton, Wisconsin, "Monthly Catalog United States Public Documents" for May and June, 1926.

Wanted—Trained librarian with experience for library in southern Pennsylvania. For particulars apply, Mrs J. H. Stoner, 343 Clayton Ave., Waynesboro, Pa.

Wanted—Library assistants; with four year college course and library school training. Reference, work with children and schools, general circulation, cataloging. Salary $1500 to $1860; opportunity after one year to take examination for promotion to third grade with advance in salary. Rapid advancement for those with initiative and ambition. Age limit 30 years. In reply give references and state experience if any. Applications from college graduates who have completed extension or summer courses on library subjects will not be considered. The Queens Borough Public Library (In the City of New York), Jamaica, New York.

there is no substitute for experience

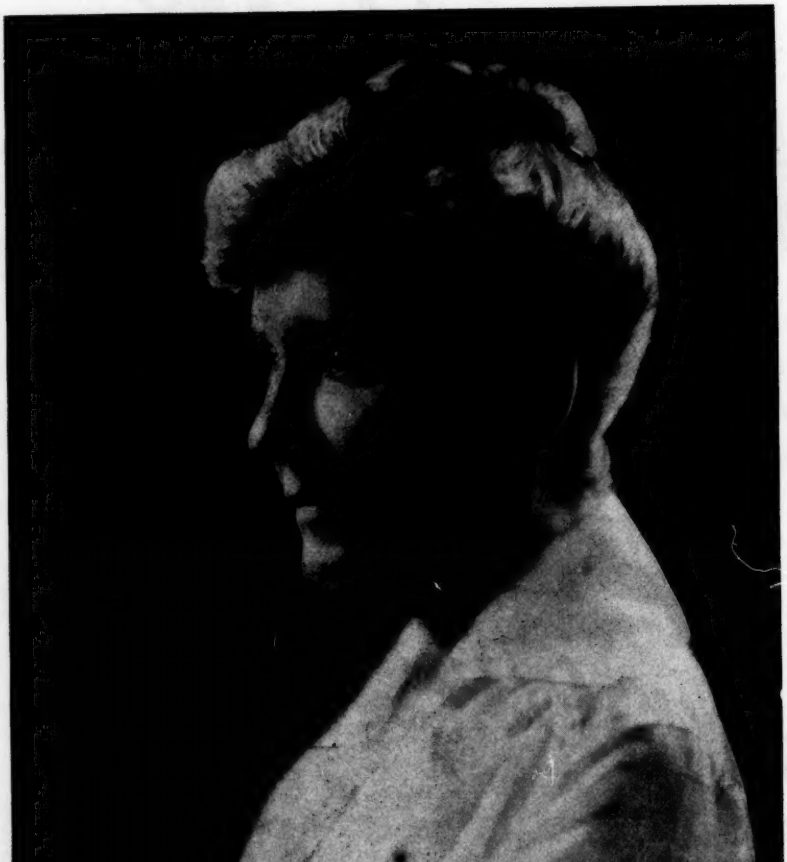
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